

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1922—VOL. XV, NO. 17

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THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON
FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Twenty-Two
Pages

GOVERNORS UPHOLD PROHIBITION ISSUES AFTER WET ATTACK

Mr. Morrison of North Carolina Wipes Out Stigma of Parker Assault

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Dec. 15 (Staff Correspondence).—One of the most dramatic incidents that has occurred in the annual sessions of the Governors' Conference since its inauguration took place yesterday, following a day in which the spokesman of the wets, John M. Parker, Governor of Louisiana, seemed to have won a judgment by default, after a savage onslaught on prohibition to which no reply was offered at the time. He had declared "enforcement was almost a farce," that he saw "defiance of law everywhere"; he advocated ending the "four-year experiment" by a recourse to light wines and beer, and asked for a resolution from the governors assembled to that effect.

Cameron Morrison, Governor of North Carolina, attending his first conference, rose unexpectedly as the clock hands neared midnight, and in a few minutes utterly wiped out with wit and eloquence the stigma that it had seemed to many had attached to the conference from its previous muteness. It all took place unexpectedly and dramatically, but notwithstanding the lateness of the hour the audience was at its full strength.

Governor Parker's Attack
Governor Parker put his enforcement attack yesterday on the ground that he desired to see respect for the law "restored" to America. At the same time he strongly denounced the activities of the Ku Klux Klan urging the conference to go on record against the organization.

Though attacking the return of the saloon, he said he favored wines and beers, to be regulated in some manner similar to that now in operation in some provinces in Canada. Governor Parker, a former intimate of Theodore Roosevelt, outspoken in his views and a strong speaker, concluded with an insistent demand for immediate discussion of all sides of prohibition.

There was no response to his request. Despite uneasy stir in the audience, no Governor rose, and a minute later the conference adjourned, the wet side taking the victory to all effects and purposes by default with the consequent publicity perhaps by the very unexpectedness of the attack, for Governor Parker had been scheduled to speak on "Citizenship."

The afternoon speeches went through according to program and although the present correspondent secured proof that Governor Parker's views were not shared by many of the informants, with the exception of J. H. Hartness of Vermont, they were unwilling to be quoted directly. In the evening, E. Lee Trinkle, Governor of Virginia, spoke on "The Budget in Virginia," and was followed by Ben W. Olcott, Oregon, defeated for re-election, and made a powerful attack on the deluge of the Klan, and the recent compulsory school bill for his State in which he asserted religious intolerance was embodied.

Governor Morrison Answers
The chairman then asked for discussion. It was 11:45 p. m. The governors were discussing in whispers plans for today's trip to Beckley, where they are to see a coal mine at first hand. To answer to the wet charges seemed impossible before Saturday. It was made then. The chairman repeated his call for discussion; the conference was about to break up—suddenly Governor Morrison stepped forward and in a few minutes he had left that conference with as outspoken a dry defense as has ever been recorded.

Beginning with a comment on the Ku Klux Klan which he said was a challenge to religious toleration, whose members he thought misguided in their methods, he went on to say he objected to the rash and sensational methods that were being proposed to wipe out the organization. Mere laws could not correct the attitude of intolerance, he said, and in so far as the body confined itself to peaceful measures he thought it should be met only by argument, and by emphasizing true American ideals.

"How could Governor Parker demand the absolute suppression of Klan lawlessness," he demanded in ringing tones, "and the same breath propose that the conference of the Turkish errors should pass a resolution calling..."

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SCHOOLS OUTDO THE COLLEGES IN USING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Higher Institutions Apparently Give Little Attention to Them—Many Schools Discuss Points

Is a message to Congress from the President of the United States "too contemporary to be discussed in a college classroom"? Is it of less importance to American college students than "a further review of the Turkish situation"? Professors in two colleges within a 40-mile radius of Boston have decided that it is.

It is to be presumed that any message from any President of the United States epitomizes the political situation of the day, that it summarizes the most pressing problems facing the Government and sets forth the most important questions upon which decisions must be made. In a democratic form of government such as prevails in the United States intelligent co-operation by the citizens is a requisite to intelligent decisions by the Government. Ignorance of issues and

Railroad Ordered to Speed Up Coal

Special from Monitor Bureau

HENRY CABOT LODGE (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, was informed today by the Interstate Commerce Commission that the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad has been ordered to remove restrictions placed on shipments of coal to Massachusetts and other sections of New England. On complaint from New England.

COAL PRICE RAISE IS CALLED UNJUST

Boston Emergency Fuel Commissioner Takes Exceptions to Majority Report

Declaring that he has seen no figures presented justifying the coal dealers in raising their price for anthracite "company" coal to \$16 a ton or justifying a price of \$15 per ton for pea size, J. Frank O'Hare, member of the Boston Emergency Fuel Commission, dissents from the majority report of the commission.

The report made by Everett Morris, chairman of the Boston commission, to James J. Phelan, State emergency fuel commissioner, was in response to a protest from Mr. Phelan against the recent increase of \$1 in Boston anthracite prices. Mr. Phelan has approved the report, expressing confidence that the Boston commission will bring about a price reduction when conditions warrant.

The report was first submitted to James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, with regard to which he said: "In view of the fact that I have nothing to do with the appointment of the members of the Boston Emergency Fuel Commission, supplemented by the fact that I have no control over the measure of their activities other than to pay such bills as may be contracted from time to time, I prefer to take no definite action in this matter, although grateful for your kind consideration."

"Personally, however, I feel that as there have been no material increases in freight charges or in the cost of mining of the coal, I can see no logical reason for the advance that has been made in prices."

The committee, reporting to Mr. Phelan, asserts that they "have found no evidence that the prices now being charged by the dealers afford more than a reasonable profit. We, therefore, respectfully recommend that the present no price be fixed for anthracite coal in Boston, but that we be instructed to continue to police the situation, and to report to you any attempt to charge an excessive price."

"In our opinion to fix a price unnecessarily might well tend under present conditions, to restrict the flow of the coal to those who can well afford the natural results of competition."

Mr. O'Hare takes exception to the majority assertion that there is no evidence of excessive prices, asserting that he has seen no figures supporting a \$16 charge and declaring that \$15 per ton for pea size "is nothing short of profiteering." He continued: "As to dealing with independent anthracite coal, or high-priced coal at the mines, I believe it should be dealt with by a separate rule allowing the dealers a fair profit over the coal price and an effort made by the committee and the dealers to dispose of this coal to those who can well afford to purchase the high-priced independent coal which amounts to about 20 per cent of the amount shipped to Boston."

"As to the claim of the dealers that they are under additional cost on deliveries on account of the rule of the committee restricting deliveries to 30 days' supply, I think you will agree with me that at a recent conference with the advisory committee of coal dealers it was made very plain that they paid little attention to this rule. 'I believe it only proper for me to again call your attention to the fact that the officers of the Coal Teamsters and Handlers' Union have informed me that the reduction of their wages a few months ago was accepted with the understanding that there was to be a reduction in the price of coal to the public and I am quite sure that this would cover any additional cost on account of our 30-day supply rule.'"

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Cleaning Up in Armenia

The Highway Department of Alexandropol Is Directed by a Near East Relief Worker, Who Is Shown Here Performing the Duties of His Office. His Workmen Receive No Money. They Are Paid in Food, Which Is Far More Scarce Than Money.

REPORT OF WHISKY SERVING AT DINNER AROUSES OFFICIALS

Federal Grand Jury Investigation of Road Builders' Event at Somerset Demanded

Full investigation "by a federal grand jury of the charges that whisky was served to several hundred guests at the dinner given at the Hotel Somerset, Boston, last night by the New England Road Builders Association, is sought to initiate legal action against those guilty of violating the Constitution of the United States. Unless such an investigation is ordered by Robert O. Harris, United States district attorney for Massachusetts, it is expected that the matter will be taken up by the Department of Justice at Washington."

E. C. Potter, prohibition director for this State, expressed indignation this morning that such an alleged flagrant violation of federal laws and of the Constitution itself should have occurred. While not doubting the truth of reports brought of the dinner from those who had attended, he said that he had no power to summon witnesses or conduct an investigation, and would accordingly place the entire affair in the hands of Mr. Harris, who could bring it to the attention of the Grand Jury.

James P. Roberts, head of the prohibition field force for the Bay State, indicated that he was likewise powerless to investigate, but would press upon Mr. Harris the necessity for thorough and immediate investigation of every angle of reports that whisky had been served.

A reporter from one of Boston's morning papers was at the dinner, and it was his account of the serving of whisky to every guest in small graduated nursing bottles, appearing on the front page of his paper, which first aroused attention of federal officers, and it was indicated that he would probably be summoned before the Grand Jury to give a full account of the dinner, together with

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Armenians Ignore Soviet Decrees and Despise Rubles

Jews Fill Posts of Commissary and Accept Bribes in Turkish Currency

By MORITZ DAVIDSOHN

ERIVAN, Nov. 10 (Special Correspondence).—I arrived in Armenia in an old sleeping car of the Compagnie Générale des Wagons Lits. It sounds comfortable; but the cushions have long ago gone to the personal well-being of some Bolshevik "on the prowl"; the ash receptacles have been torn from their settings. The racks are mere frames, from which a few pieces of string dangle down sadly. There is no light, save from a small oil lamp, swaying in the place where once shone a brilliant chandelier, now, alas, gone the way of the cushions. It is an exasperating lamp: every jolt sends it spluttering and smoking, like a young volcano, occasionally lapsing into sudden and complete extinction.

The train was full of the most amazing human collection imaginable. Armenian merchants, Red soldiers in dirty and tattered uniforms, railway and customs officials, in soiled comic opera garb, Jewish brokers, long-robed Persians, a few peasants, wrapped in furs—a medley of unlovely types.

You will see much the same kind of crowd in the streets of any town of Asia Minor.

Jews Against Armenians

There is one race that vies with the Armenian in the battle, and that is the Jewish. So, it is noteworthy that every Soviet commissar I have encountered in Armenia, is a Jew. The Jew and Armenian have ended by adopting a tacit compromise. The Jewish commissar is allowed to enjoy the illusion of power; he can truthfully report to Moscow that the political rule of the Reds in Armenia is uncontented. But the Armenian merchant is allowed to carry on in matters of trade and finance as if no such thing as the Soviet existed.

Soviet rubles are simply ignored. The Turkish pound is the only thing you can buy with. If you give him a few millions of Moscow paper money, he will look at you contemptuously, and tell you that there is a man round the corner who buys waste paper by weight. I am still looking for that man round the corner.

Soviet Plans Hopeless

It follows that Communist plans for the control of private enterprise are hopeless. The Armenian carries on what he is pleased to describe as "trade," as if Moscow's decrees about Soviet trade monopolies had never been heard of. The only difference is that he charges his customers a little more than formerly, in order to pay the necessary bribe to the Jewish Commissar.

To those who have been privileged to see Leon Trotsky's show regiment in the Moscow district, spick and span, in brand new equipment, the greatest shock will be the sight of the Soviet "Army." I meandered through the barracks in Erivan, the other day. It defies description.

AGRICULTURAL BILL PASSES COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The bill of George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, to establish a \$100,000,000 Government corporation to finance the sale of agricultural products was ordered reported favorably today by the Senate Agriculture Committee.

It was indicated that the bill, around which the next phase of the fight for agricultural relief legislation promises to center, would be brought into the Senate in the near future and an attempt made to have it replace the Administration shipping bill. The Norris proposal has not been given Administration approval, and yesterday Eugene Meyer, director of the War Finance Corporation, told the Senate Banking Committee he was opposed to it.

TURKISH PROBLEMS MAY BE REFERRED TO NATIONS' LEAGUE

Most Questions, Having Been Clarified by Powers, Likely to Pass Into Other Hands

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Satisfaction will be widespread at the improved atmosphere at Lausanne which has resulted from Ismet Pasha's more conciliatory attitude concerning the treatment of minorities. In this connection, however, there is a tendency to exaggerate the value of the Turkish concessions. Lord Curzon had demanded a combination of the safeguards embodied in European treaties with those of the old Ottoman law, the establishment of a National Armenian Home and exemption of Christians from military service. Of these Ismet only agreed to accept the minority clauses on the basis of other Paris treaties. In other words, the Christians in Turkey will enjoy the same protection as the Jews in Poland, the Hungarians in Turkey, and so forth.

As a matter of fact, this is no concession, for it strictly accords with the fifth article of the Turkish national pact which now, as three years past, remains the basis on which the Turks are prepared to conclude peace. Is this sufficient? Hitherto such safeguards would have been regarded as absolutely unsatisfactory, and it is to be observed that yesterday's discussion, while more harmonious, nevertheless left Lord Curzon still pleading for additional sanctions, an Admiration National Home and communication of military service. Beyond the restoration of an atmosphere of tranquillity, therefore, little actual progress has been registered in this particular matter.

Turkey's apparent willingness to join the League after the conclusion of peace, however, is a most hopeful augury. The Osmanli may have been influenced by the knowledge that European minorities hitherto have been dissatisfied with the League's protection, but the development is welcome. On the one hand it will put them on their mettle and encourage them to justify their association with a tribunal to which the unsolved problems of Lausanne may be referred.

As has been frequently pointed out in this correspondence, no agreement

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ENTENTE CORDIALE TO STAY UNBROKEN, SAYS M. POINCARE

French Premier Declares Situation Has Improved Recently—Republic Has No Desire to Act Alone

PARIS, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press).—M. Poincaré told the Chamber of Deputies today that the general situation had recently grown better instead of worse, and he expressed surprise at the feeling of fear and anxiety he had found when he returned from the London conference of premiers. He asserted he had followed faithfully the program he laid down for the Government when he took office.

Referring to the question of inter-allied debts, M. Poincaré said: "Claims between Allies for money expended during the war for a common victory cannot be compared with France's claims against Germany for reparations."

He gave no details of the plans he presented at the London meeting of the allied premiers, and studiously avoided any reference to coercive measures to be taken in the event of Germany defaulting. "We cannot, one month beforehand, tell the German debtor what are the specific intentions of the French Government," he added, "but, in the event of France being obliged to send engineers and cus-

tom officers into the occupied regions of Germany and elsewhere, we shall always reserve places for the engineers and customs officers of our allies.

"We should be deeply concerned if we were obliged to take these measures alone, but, no matter what happens on Jan. 2 (the resumption of the allied premiers' conference), 'I can assure you that the entente cordiale will not be broken.'"

M. Poincaré compared his program upon assuming the premiership with the progress of the subsequent events, and then declared: "If the Chamber thinks the present Government is not as well qualified to continue these negotiations as some other Government it may have in mind, it has plenty of time to say so between now and Jan. 2, and we shall retire gracefully."

"If, on the other, the Chamber gives us its confidence, we shall conduct these negotiations to the best of our ability for the greatest good of France."

The Premier gave the following as a sort of keynote of his attitude: "In

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WASHINGTON WILL APPROVE \$1,500,000,000 LOAN TO GERMANY IF REPARATIONS ARE REDUCED

Cabinet Recognizes Increasing Acuteness of European Situation—Convinced Decisive Action Must Be Taken to Avoid Collapse by Spring

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—President Harding and his Cabinet had under consideration at their semi-weekly meeting today the reparations problems, particularly the prospects of an appeal from abroad for United States participation in the negotiations. As indicated in previous dispatches in The Christian Science Monitor, the necessity of a large loan being advanced to Germany is the main reason why this country is finding it necessary to join the conference.

There was laid before the Chief Executive reports of official investigators in Germany to the effect that Germany is fast approaching a climax; the German trade boom has about run its course, because of the unsound foundation upon which it was built, and the inevitable readjustment is imminent.

It has been learned officially that the visit of J. Pierpont Morgan to Washington for conference with Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, was for the purpose of laying before the Government the reparations problem and particularly the loan to Germany.

Pro-British Leanings

Though there has been no official pronouncement as to the position this country takes on the reparations issue, it has been stated unofficially by close advisers to the President that the leanings here are toward the British attitude. As a condition upon which this country would agree to taking the burden of a loan for Germany, it would be demanded that France yield on its reparations demands.

The first stroke would be reduction of the German reparations to a figure within that country's ability to pay. This agreed, there would follow the international loan to be subscribed for by citizens of the world over. It is thought likely that in the arrangement the creditor nations would step in and virtually operate Germany, as a receiver would a bankrupt concern. As soon as the firm was on its feet, the receiver would withdraw.

With Germany pictured to the world as on the brink of a catastrophe, it is not thought likely that the public would rush to buy bonds unless there was assurance that the creditors had a hand in running the affairs of Germany. In such a situation, the United States could enter without any doubt being cast on her sincerity. The proposed loan for Germany would be made by international bankers, with the approval and support of the several governments. The money would be advanced by popular subscription and not out of the public treasury.

Germany Soon to Reach Climax
Germany's plight is attributed to the flight of the mark; the placing of all transportation facilities outside of their territory, thus creating a "frozen" condition of credits; inability of Germany to import on account of the depreciated mark, and competition of the rest of Europe.

A high official in the Administration said that the climax would be reached when the people there are unable to import foodstuffs, and this is likely to be by next spring. Germany will require from 75,000,000 to 85,000,000 bushels of wheat by spring, and so far the Germans have been buying far less than their normal quota. This situation was laid before President Harding today.

Whether an appeal has been made directly to the United States by Europe for America's helping hand was not indicated. It is known, however, that Sir Auckland Geddes, the British Ambassador, has conferred several times lately with Secretary Hughes on the reparations question. The impression was given in official quarters here that the United States would not enter a reparations conference unless an appeal were first made by Europe.

\$1,500,000,000 Necessary
Ever since the White House announcement after the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday that the Administration was not inactive in regard to European affairs there have been evidences in Administration circles that the various agencies of the Government here and abroad were working to prevent a catastrophe, centering in Germany and extending throughout the world.

With the scant news that has been permitted to seep out here, there is to be taken, in order to gain a complete understanding, the declarations of foreign statesmen and the general trend of European affairs. It would probably take a loan of \$1,500,000,000 by international bankers to save Germany, it is estimated.

German demoralization tending toward total collapse and French hysteria and insistence upon the fulfillment of the letter of post-war actions form the crux upon which the Administration is centering its attention. Money may save the situation, but only if the nations involved come to an understanding and agree to certain concessions, is the attitude of the American statesmen handling the situation.

Disputed Reparations
They have recognized from the beginning that until the reparations question was settled there would be no hope of working out the complicated problem of readjustment. Coming to the verge of the crisis now, with apparently no way of avoiding it except through an external loan, the United States is prepared to reaffirm that before sanction is given to United States participation in such a loan,

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the sore spot of disputed reparations must be healed.

A reasonable reduction in reparations as a sine qua non for continued payments of the loan, would, in the opinion of officials here, restore confidence, and start the reconstruction of Europe, which has not yet begun. Great Britain is committed by the speech of Bonar Law before the House of Commons to abstention from any policy that would make it impossible for Germany to pay the reparations prescribed for her. Furthermore, he tied up Great Britain's inability to pay what she owes the United States with insistence upon any such policy. This brings a check all along the line.

President Harding implied that he favored a conference which should adopt some plan and method as that of the four-power pact agreed upon at the Washington Conference last winter. There are members of his official family who believe that the time is not ripe for such a step, that the attitude that the representatives of the several European nations have taken in their abortive attempts to get together do not argue favorably for successful achievement at such a conference.

Conference Must Not Fail
The trend seems to be toward preparing the way for the meeting of the premiers scheduled for Jan. 2 so that it shall not fail as previous ones have. If France is assured that a loan can be floated in the interest of Germany and has been assigned to the actual condition of Germany and the alternative of making concessions, it is believed that her representatives may prove more amenable than on previous occasions. Information as to the manner in which the United States will be represented at that conference is withheld, but it is not doubted that the summoning of Mr. Harvey to Washington is connected with that question.

One of the props depended upon by American officials is that of making French and Belgian bankers participants in the loan to Germany so that they may have an actual stake and interest in her prosperity as they have in that of Russia for the support of their bonds.

The situation in Germany is arousing sympathetic interest in Congress, and this, it is believed, will favor support of the Administration in whatever steps it may decide to take.

German Ambassador Confers
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press)—Dr. Otto Wiedfeldt, German Ambassador, conferred at length today with Secretary Hughes, but no information was available as to whether their conversation touched on reparations or took cognizance of the serious economic situation in Germany reflected by reports which have been received through official American trade channels.

The call of the German envoy, coming just before the usual Friday Cabinet meeting was regarded as a possible indication that the President and his official family might desire to have before them at once all available information as to precise conditions in Germany as they relate to the problem of reparations payment.

Ambassador Harvey, it is thought, would be the logical channel for any informal exchange of views between the allied and American governments during the interval before the council of premiers reassembles after New Year's.

GERMANY TO MAKE CONCRETE OFFER TO ALLIED POWERS

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was presented. It is believed here that when this last note was placed on the London Conference table Mr. Bonar Law found it expedient to wait for the result at Lausanne before making any move which France would regard as unduly friendly to Germany, because he was afraid if he acted severely against France in the London Conference, he would immediately thereafter meet with difficulties in Lausanne in connection with the Near East question.

Attitude of Industrialists
Hugo Stinnes is not absolutely in sympathy with the big industrial interests or with the Government on the questions of a loan and reparations. Yesterday, the industrialists declared that they wished to co-operate in a solution of the problem, but not much is expected from their co-operation, and the Government is trying to get in touch with the chief financial interests.

Wilhelm Cuno's Government is going to have much difficult ground to clear before it can define any definite attitude with regard to any of the questions it will raise in the note, save that of the moratorium. Few men in Germany agree as to the amount of reparations which Germany can or should pay. Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, it will be remembered, mentioned at the Paris Peace Conference, about 100,000,000 gold marks. Recently the talk here has been about a sum of 20,000,000 marks.

The Christian Science Monitor representative is reliably informed that the talk in connection with the forthcoming note was about 40,000,000 marks.

The question of reparations' guarantees is even more cloudy. Germany is extremely anxious to see the allied troops removed from the Rhine and will make almost any kind of concession to get them out. But it is difficult for even the most optimistic here to conceive of any guarantee Germany would give which would satisfy the Allies, especially France, sufficiently to cause them to recall their forces.

The question of the foreign loan guarantees will be much easier. There is reason to believe that the forthcoming note will be clearer on this point than on any other. Germany has certain guarantees which it thinks will prove acceptable to foreign lenders, such, for instance, as a lien on German railroad earnings, or even on the railroads themselves, should the Allies not consent to the customs duties being earmarked as security. To this railroad lien might be added a pledge by industry out of its earnings. It is inferred that the mark stabilization proposals will follow the general lines laid down by the foreign economic experts last month.

CANADIAN WOMEN ON JURIES
VICTORIA, B. C., Dec. 15.—A law requiring women to serve on juries in British Columbia has been passed by the provincial legislature.

ENTENTE CORDIALE TO STAY UNBROKEN, SAYS M. POINCARÉ

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any case let us all steer clear of impulsive acts and remain cool." In reinforcing his declaration that the situation seemed to him to have changed for the better, M. Poincaré said the relations of France with England had improved, the negotiations at Lausanne were proceeding well and the reparations conference in London would be adjourned to be resumed in a favorable atmosphere.

"We can regard the outlook with optimism," continued the Premier, "but should the Lausanne Conference fail then France will do the impossible to prevent war again breaking out in the East. I am sure, however, that a satisfactory solution will be found."

"I have no reproaches to make to anyone, whoever he may be, and I cannot interfere with the interior policy of any other country, but I can tell you that the old calumnies and accusations of imperialism and militarism against France, which we have been accustomed to hear from the other side of the channel, find no echo in the present English Government."

Both Extremes in France Attack Raymond Poincaré

By SISLEY HIDDLESTON

By Special Cable

PARIS, Dec. 15.—The position of Raymond Poincaré, the French Premier, is challenged on all sides, and perhaps it is this very confusion of attacks on him which renders him fairly safe for the present. In the newspapers there is a little talk of circles, excited conversations are proceeding. One section says that if M. Poincaré backs down from the Ruhr policy, then his successor will soon occupy the Ruhr. Discontent is caused in France by the Premier's undoubted reluctance to send troops into the interior of the Ruhr district in view of the British attitude, although he is being pressed by influential quarters.

But while one section blames him for weakness, there is a considerable section which blames him for having ended the London conversations because of his threat to take action being disapproved by England. The Radicals of the Chamber of Deputies had a meeting, at which their leader was charged with the task of defending the taking of the most drastic action. It is surprising that the Radicals with M. Herriot at their head should be the special champions of the Ruhr policy.

But an opposite surprise is fur-

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ing on the President to surrender to the far worse lawlessness of the boot-legger."

North Carolina Wants Enforcement
Governor Parker, he declared, said he would be unable to attend President Harding's proposed governors' conference at Washington in January to devise means for better prohibition enforcement.

"I will esteem it an honor to go and sit with the President with a view to enforcing the law if the President asks," declared Governor Morrison. The prohibition law is doing tremendous good, he said. The police force is doing less in the whole country to prevent crime, he asserted, than prohibition is doing. It is saving the young at the very outset of life.

"North Carolina wants light wines and beers," Governor Morrison asserted. In his State violators were being put on chain-gangs, and he was not pardoning them either (a reference to Governor Parker's earlier declaration that he had lightened the sentences of, or pardoned, certain offenders).

North Carolina had as much trouble with enforcing prohibition as other states, he said, but she was undertaking the task, and was going to succeed in it.

Klan Discussion
Interruptions came thick and fast for the surprised audience when Governor Morrison made it clear that while he disapproved of the Klan's methods he felt that unwise and rash efforts at suppressions, including the denial of legal rights would only aggravate racial prejudices which could be handled only by persuasion.

In remarks on prohibition the audience seemed heartily to enjoy the sallies directed at Governor Parker inasmuch as they came at midnight. Governor Parker in a sudden attack hastened to deny any purpose in his afternoon talk save to promote respect for the authority of the law, despite the different significance which newspapers yesterday all over the United States put in his words.

The South Carolina executive answered this denial in a soft southern drawl. Despite Governor Parker's present attitude, he said, a complete defense of prohibition has been made. He had never suspected the gentleman at any time of being what one might call a "violent prohibitionist."

The conference adjourned at 12:10 a. m. and the governors will spend all day visiting a coal mine. Speeches will be resumed tomorrow when Henry J. Allen of Kansas is expected to make a final attack on the Klan.

President May Invite Governors

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press)—President Harding, it was said today at the White House, is considering the advisability of inviting governors of the various states now attending a conference at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., to meet here next week with him and Administration officials for a discussion of the prohibition question.

Objection to Gas

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A number of slides were shown of buildings that have undergone changes and additions since 1850. Harvard Hall has probably had more alterations than any other of the buildings of the University, or at one time all the partitions were taken out and it was used as an assembly hall. Later the partitions were replaced and lecture rooms were made. It has served this purpose for over 60 years and promises to be serviceable for many more years.

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Ross Schram, head of the street railway commission, says that the city is also contemplating the building of its own cars, as well as trailers. Heads of several of the larger manufacturing plants are working out new schedules with a view to changing the hours of labor and releasing men on the "staggered" trend system, the better to distribute the passenger load on street car lines during the rush hours.

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C. W. ELIOT SPEAKS ON ARCHITECTURE

Former President of Harvard Says Memorials Should Not Have Useful Purpose

Buildings erected as memorials to any cause or to people who have accomplished great public achievements should have no utilitarian purposes whatever, in the opinion of Charles W. Eliot, president-elect of Harvard University, in addressing students of the graduate schools of Architecture and Landscape Architecture at Harvard yesterday. Dr. Eliot discussed some of the high lights in the development of Harvard University since 1850.

Changing customs and manners of students were reviewed from the wealth of the former president's experience, and after calling attention to the architectural aspects of the department of the college buildings, he called for a higher standard of architects and landscape architects.

Praises Washington Monument
In emphasizing his contention that memorials should not be used for any purpose save to commemorate a cause or person, Dr. Eliot cited the Washington Monument as an ideal type of memorial, describing it as "one of the most perfect monuments in form, sentiment and durability" he knew of.

He said it was a bad thing for an endowed university like Harvard to fail to preserve the names of endowments. He referred to several cases in the history of Harvard University in which buildings donated by endowments had completely disappeared, owing to the fact that they were no longer suitable for the purpose for which they were erected. Old Stoughton and Gore halls were among those mentioned that had been torn down.

To the students assembled, President Eliot said, "I hope as architects and landscape architects, you will keep this subject in mind—to design monuments of permanence and beauty that will express the ideals of the men or causes that the memorial is erected for." Continuing, he said, "We are threatened with buildings for uses in erecting memorials for soldiers of the late war." Two projects are under way now in Massachusetts to spend large sums of money for memorials to our brave men who took part in the recent war."

Old Buildings Best
From an architectural standpoint President Eliot said the earliest buildings at Harvard were considered the best. It was his opinion that Hollis Hall is one of the finest. Lantern slides showing old views of the buildings of Harvard University were shown on the screen as President Eliot talked in retrospect. Views of Harvard Square in about the middle of the nineteenth century, with hay scales where the present subway station now stands, elm trees on the sidewalks, the village stores and horse cars were shown. Dr. Eliot described the means of conveyance between Boston and Cambridge before they had horse-cars. Four-horse and two-horse busses leaving Harvard Square every half hour and traveling to Brattle Street, Boston, were the only means of public transportation.

President Eliot said there is a great improvement in the manners and customs of the Harvard students of today over those of a half-century ago. He mentioned some of the pranks the students used to play before they had lights in the college yard. The accommodations in the old days were extremely simple. The only water supply was two pumps in the yard. Students had to carry water up to the rooms in pails or else have servants or attendants do it for them.

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FLEXIBILITY TERMED TARIFF NECESSITY

Speakers Before Importers' Council Urge Equitable Adjustments

Section 315 Praised

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Taking for his subject, "The tariff law the chart of our trade and commerce," Thomas O. Marvin, chairman of the United States Tariff Commission, addressed the National Council of American Importers and Traders, Inc., at the Hotel Astor. Another speaker was George C. Davis, adviser to the Committee of customs of the National Council, who took upon himself the task of explaining various features of the tariff.

Mr. Marvin said, in part: "The problems that beset us today, complex and perplexing as they are, are less of a challenge to intelligence and patriotism than were the problems that confronted America in the era of Washington and Marshall. They faced an empty treasury, a colossal debt, a depreciated currency. Agriculture was the main pursuit of the people. Manufacturing was of the United States was only a little more than 1,000,000,000. In 1919 the value of clothing alone, manufactured in New York City, was \$1,346,000,000. The value of all manufactured products in New York City in 1919 was five times the value of total manufactured products of the United States in 1850."

The Congress of the United States, after a more prolonged and exhaustive study of the question than ever before in our history, passed a tariff act which was signed by the President of the United States on Sept. 21, 1922. It came into operation on the eve of a congressional election, and it was only natural that it was violently attacked and criticized. Then the tariff question was politics; today it is business. It is the chart of our trade and commerce.

There is elasticity in the operation of the American financial system. There ought also to be a flexibility in the operation of our tariff law. Tariffs adjusted in a spirit of fair play and earnest operation, seek that equitable adjustment of domestic and of foreign trade that peace may be our portion and that prosperity may abound, working together for the welfare of our country, and, through our strength, for the welfare of mankind.

"Balance Wheel of Act"
Mr. Davis said, in part: "Section 315 is a step in the right direction. It is the balance wheel of the Fordney-McCumber Tariff Act of 1922. While there may be some ambiguities in it and there may be delay in putting all of its provisions into operation, it is at least a sincere effort on the part of Congress to take the tariff out of politics."

I am inclined to believe that Section 315, with all its faults, is going to bring about a change in tariff making for the better, and I know in the meantime Mr. Marvin's Committee will lean a willing ear to any bona fide inequalities affecting either importers or American manufacturers.

NO DIVIDEND BY PIERCE MFG. CO.

The statement that the Pierce Manufacturing Corporation of New Bedford had declared a cash dividend of \$20, and in addition proposed a stock dividend of 50 per cent was incorrect. The company has declared no cash dividend since the dividend of 1917, and no action has been taken in respect to a stock dividend.

Gift Baskets With Home-Made Goods

"LIKE MERRYMAID" Individual gift baskets for mothers and Christmas, \$5 to \$15.

MISS RAYDALE, 144 West 97th Street, NEW YORK

Willis Knight

H. C. KING MOTOR SALES CORPORATION

Fourth and Washington Sts., Jacksonville, Fla.

Service Department Complete Mechanisms—Parts—Accessories

Custom Made Clothes for Men

of exceptional quality and workmanship, at VERY LOW PRICES.

We have no store, consequently no overhead. We fit you in your own home or office and call with samples at your convenience.

ISAAC KAUFMAN, 251 W. 51st St., Schuyler 2515, New York

The Chimes Spa

Pure home made CANDIES

Special Luncheon 50c, 240 Huntington Ave., Boston

160-162 Mass. Ave.

Florida

Cuba—Southern Resorts

Through 5 Trains Daily

Everglades Ltd. Lv. Boston 7:30 p.m.

Three Cars to Tampa and Miami.

Leave Tampa Terminal, New York, as follows:

Havana Special 9:15 a.m.

Palmetto Limited 3:35 p.m.

Florida Special (Effect Jan. 1) 6:30 p.m.

*Colonial Express from Boston affords connection at New York or Washington with these trains.

Coast Line Fla. Mail 8:45 p.m.

Winter Tourist Tickets, at reduced fares, now on sale, allowing stop overs, return limit June 15, 1923

PARLIAMENT RISES IN UNITED KINGDOM

Program for Prorogation Goes
Through Without Hitch—
Embargo Bill Signed

LONDON, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press)—The British Parliament was prorogued today until Feb. 13. The program for the adjournment went through without a hitch despite the widely heralded efforts of a small body of the left wing Labor members to prevent the rising of the House of Commons until a remedy was found for the unemployment situation.

George Lansbury, as the leader of the Labor "die-hards," attempted to block the proceedings, but the move proved a weak one. It resulted merely in the opponents to the prorogation being so completely bowled over by a learned and humorous ruling by the Speaker that Mr. Lansbury speedily submitted, and even thanked the Speaker for the manner in which the latter had dealt with the point.

At the outset Mr. Lansbury asked the Speaker whether, before the King's messenger was admitted to summon the House of Commons to the House of Lords for the prorogation speech, it would be in order for him to move a resolution that the Commons decline to rise. The Labor member cited the famous incident of 1829 when the House of Commons locked the doors against the "Black Rod" and the Speaker was held forcibly in his chair. Mr. Lansbury said he looked back to those men as the preservers of the privileges and rights of the Commons.

Speaker Replies

The Speaker, in a long ruling, containing many witty passages, pointed out that according to parliamentary procedure the prorogation and summoning of the House was a matter for the Crown to deal with. He went on to maintain that the Commons still maintains all its rights and privileges, but that Mr. Lansbury's claim, reduced to its essence, was in reality that the King, instead of acting on the advice of his majority, should be advised by the minority. Therefore no question of privilege could arise.

Ramsay MacDonald, the Labor Party leader, asked whether before "Black Rod" arrived some one could move an adjournment and get a vote on the motion. To this the Speaker pointed out that except in special circumstances, a motion for adjournment must come from a minister.

King George, in his speech for the prorogation of Parliament, stressed the need for the economic rehabilitation of Europe, asserting that the task of restoring conditions that would be favorable to economic stability was causing deep concern and could only be overcome by co-operation among the nations primarily affected.

The King's Speech

The King's speech was as follows: A discussion of problems affecting the peace in the Near East is proceeding at Lausanne and I earnestly trust that a satisfactory solution will shortly be reached.

The execution of the treaty of peace with Germany has again been the subject of conversations between my ministers and the ministers of the allied powers. These conversations will be resumed at Paris at an early date.

The task of restoring conditions favorable to economic stability in Europe continues to give me deep concern. The difficulties are great and complex, and can only be overcome by patient and sincere co-operation between the nations primarily affected.

I have given my assent to the measures for the final enactment of the Constitution of the Irish Free State and for the consequent necessary provisions. It is my earnest belief that the passing of the measures may mark the inauguration of a period of prosperity and concord both for Ireland and Great Britain.

An act has been passed to continue and extend the measures already taken for improving trade, and my ministers will continue to examine with great care all possible measures for dealing with unemployment.

The condition of the agricultural industry, which unfortunately is passing through a period of serious depression, is receiving careful consideration from my ministers and I hope means may be found to alleviate some of the difficulties confronting both farmers and laborers.

I have assented to a bill to give effect to the agreement entered into by my late Government with the representatives of my Dominion of Canada for the amendment of the law with respect to the landing of imported animals in Great Britain.

The bill removing the embargo against importation of Canadian cattle was given royal assent. The House of Lords passed the bill before the prorogation ceremony began.

Mr. Bonar Law Brings an Agreement Definitely Nearer

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Dec. 15—The House of Commons has heard five graver statements than that made by Mr. Bonar Law, the Premier, on the reparations policy last night. All the political parties present—on the Opposition as well as the Treasury benches—listened in hushed silence, broken only by applause, to his description of how Germany hangs precariously upon the brink of a complete collapse, how Great Britain would be depressed to a not less serious situation if it attempted to carry the liabilities of other nations as well as its own, how the only hope of escaping British economic disaster lies in working with France, whose views are not yet at all completely in consonance with the British, though the interests, as well as the sympathies of the British and French peoples remain indissolubly one.

The fact that Mr. Bonar Law confined himself to "principles" and declined to discuss in any detail the question of a further occupation of German territory, in no way obscured the significance of his statement that the British Government "could not look with equality on any action which would have the effect, not of producing reparations, but of making it difficult if not impossible to get them."

A Breathing Space
Between now and Jan. 16, when France is liable to take further action

against Germany for default, lies a breathing space in which to reach an agreement upon a common Anglo-French policy. By his statement of the situation, as seen from the French point of view as well as from his own, Mr. Bonar Law has brought such an agreement definitely nearer and there are not lacking signs that he has the support of American influences for support that they may well have a determining effect.

At the Lausanne Conference yesterday the Turkish decision to adopt a reasonable attitude followed a private meeting between Ismet Pasha and the American official observers. In Paris also the correspondence of the Christian Science Monitor has reason to believe a change of attitude has taken place, not disconnected with representations directly or indirectly conveyed from Washington. The nature of these representations has not transpired, though it is stated here that they have taken the shape of informal intimations to the French Embassy at Washington of the repugnance which American public opinion would feel toward any extended occupation of German territory and of the inevitable effect of the economic results which might follow any such occupation in deterring American financial co-operation in European reconstruction.

French Opinion Changing

Be this as it may, the statement made before he left the United States by Georges Clemenceau, to the effect that he is not opposed to occupation of the Ruhr, and the information to date available here that M. Poincaré, while continuing to claim entire liberty of French action, no longer proposes any immediate seizure of productive pledges within the Ruhr district, are signs of a definite swing over in French public opinion of a most important character.

Mr. Bonar Law's speech shows that the British Government as now constituted is at last in sympathy with what has undoubtedly long been the deeply felt wish of the British people to meet France half way and somehow or other to restore complete Anglo-Gallic solidarity. The dawning spirit of the co-operation of America, England and France already brings promises of restored peace in the Near East. May it not also help yet in the bigger task, which involves the economic security of Central Europe and therefore of the world?

AMERICAN NEWS METHODS SOUGHT

Student Will Apply Journalistic
Knowledge in India

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Dec. 11 (Special Correspondence)—Jogendra N. Sahni of Rawal Pindi, India, a graduate student of the University of Michigan now working for a master of arts degree in journalism here, is one of the first members of his nation to study journalism in the United States and the first Indian newspaper man to seek a master's degree in that subject.

Sahni was graduated from the University of Punjab, Lahore, and was induced to come to America to study newspaper work by Ralph R. Stewart, his botany instructor, himself a graduate of the University of Michigan. Following his graduation, Sahni worked a year on the Lahore Tribune as assistant editor.

It is Sahni's intention to return to India in February after completing his master's thesis on a "study of inaccuracies in news stories." As soon as possible, he plans to organize a news service patterned after the best American news agencies. By furnishing clear and accurate news, he hopes to aid in raising the standards of Indian journalism.

Sahni recently took second prize in the essay contest of the World League Against Alcohol, writing on "Bacchus or Civilization."

DR. CLARK MADE CHANCELLOR
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Lucas C. Clark was inaugurated today as Chancellor of the American University. In the presence of educators from all sections of the country, the installations were conducted by Bishop William Frazier McDowell, president of the board of education of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DOMINION OF CANADA SIGNS NEW TREATY WITH FRANCE

Present Commercial Agreement Takes Place of Pre-War
Arrangement Between the Two Countries

PARIS, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press)—The Franco-Canadian commercial treaty was signed here today. The new treaty replaces the pre-war arrangement between France and Canada. It gives Canadian commerce new advantages in several hundred articles and places France on the most favored nation basis with Canada.

French exports will be admitted to Canada on what is called the intermediate tariff, which is the most favorable, except that given England, and will afford France a better outlet for her automobiles, laces, feathers and other de luxe merchandise.

AMERICANS URGED TO HARBOR DESTITUTE CHRISTIAN REFUGEES

Plea Is Made by Near East Relief Workers for the
Victims of Turkish Barbarity

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 13—America should open her doors wide to the refugees now starving or freezing along the shores of Asia Minor, declare various leaders here.

"The catastrophe by which the populations of Anatolia and Armenia fled from their homes before the slaughtering enemy and are now suffering in many cases perishing for want of a place to live and make a living, demands that America immediately act at least with emergency measures to permit some of these people to come here, even though they have already used up their quota—the number of immigrants allowed yearly to enter this country." This statement came from Capt. E. A. Yarrow, who was director-general of the Caucasus district for the Near East Relief a year ago and who is now here as a special representative of the work in America.

"Although I favor the present immigration laws I think that in view of this the bars should be let down," he told The Christian Science Monitor representative. "America did nothing to stop these horrible massacres. We at least should assume the responsibility of caring for some of these people by allowing them to find an asylum here."

Economically Advantageous
"The move would be as advantageous economically as it would be a big humanitarian act," said C. B. Wetherell, another special Near East Relief representative, who only recently returned from the actual scenes of the atrocities.

"This is an opportunity to bring to the United States a population which is much higher standard than the usual immigrant. These are not the scum of a nation. These are not the wanderlust sort. These are not business failures, or the uneducated or Bolshevik radicals. But rather they are the industrious people, tradesmen, professional workers, farmers, and people from all walks of life. They are the successful operators of the business and agricultural life of Asia Minor, hated by the jealous Turk largely because of their success in enterprises. They are well able to come to America and build and develop our resources."

"That they have ideals is best evidenced by the spirit in which they battled the Moslem hordes and finally gave up their homes and businesses rather than submit to the Muhammadan domination. That they are Christians is seen in the many instances where death has been accepted heroically even by the younger generations rather than accept the faith of their nomad Mongolian conquerors."

Mrs. Mary E. McDowell, head of the University of Chicago Settlement, said that she feels very strongly in favor of loosening our immigration laws to permit these refugees to come in. She said it might be best to use a selective system, but that in her opinion most of those who come would be self supporting, except for the women and children.

Long-Continued Atrocities
"These atrocities have been going on for the last 25 years or more and at every outbreak there is a rush for protection to our orphanages," Mrs. Martin Kent Northam of Evanston, head of the Illinois Women's Committee on the Near East Relief, said. "I think that it would be splendid if at least 25,000 children to be adopted in this country and brought up under American influences. It is not a good plan for us to try to educate and help these orphans in Asia Minor so that when they grow up they will have to submit to the massacres by the Turks as has been the experience of many of the orphans whom we have sent out after they have outgrown our institutions there."

Harriett Vittum, head of the Northwestern University Settlement, urged a selective system for admitting them.

"America's resources are surely large enough to admit these people," she said. "But I would not throw the bars down arbitrarily. There should be a process of education and assimilation and weeding out which should be properly done over there—in fact, such methods should be employed in admitting all immigrants. A national program should be devised and directed from Washington to take care of these and others taken into this country. Immigrants of this kind should be sent to a specific part of the United States and helped to build it up where the Government might keep in touch easily with all who come."

Armenian Makes Plea for Missionary Activity

Insisting that the difficulties in the Near East are not political but moral and religious, and that they need a religious solution, an educated Armenian living in Constantinople has written a letter, in which he pleads for the continuance of the missionary in that stricken country, that being in his opinion one great hope for its future. When he wrote he was facing the possibility of massacre, deportation or exile with his people.

In the course of the letter, which is given out by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, the writer says: "I wish the people in England and America would know what the missions meant here. I wish somebody could give time to write a new presentation of the aims of modern missionary activity. If there is any hope for peace in the Near East, for the future, it lies with the missionary activity. The problems here in this country are political only superficially; at bottom they are moral and religious, and they need a religious solution."

With people having the idea of a Baal god, or a Samson god, you cannot have peace. With people having a monkey religion, religious ideas which do not put an essential difference between right and wrong, between truth and lie, you cannot have peace. These things are simply impossible. We must bring about a moral and religious change in this country—in the whole country, if we are going to have peace. ... A dark cloud is upon us now. The powers of evil are threatening us. Won't you help in keeping this country open for good work? I wish the American people could see their opportunity."

MILITARY PLANT TO BE AUCTIONED

ROCKFORD, Ill., Dec. 15—Camp Grant, another of the wartime scenes of bustling military activity, soon is to go upon the auction block—one of the final steps in its ultimate wrecking as a cantonment.

Between 1200 and 1400 buildings and utilities are to be sold, part of a camp that at the height of its operations covered 5656 acres of land and housed approximately 60,000 men. Three army officers now are making a survey of the salvage value of the buildings.

Buildings in the areas turned over to the national guard of Illinois and the portion reserved for the proposed reformatory for first term federal offenders, are not included in the survey. The Baldwin, Samuelson and Johnson farms are to be returned to their owners.

It was on May 12, 1917, that the War Department submitted to the Rockford Chamber of Commerce the requirements for a military camp in northern Illinois. The total area ultimately was 5656 acres.

The federal reformatory project is meeting opposition here. Rockford sent a representative to Washington to appear before the House Judiciary Committee to protest against a favorable report on the bill, locating the prison at Camp Grant.

RED CROSS WORK IN GREECE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15—Administration of American Red Cross relief in Greece has been placed in the hands of William N. Haskell, who will supervise activities there in addition to continuing as director of the Russian Mission of the American Relief Administration. He will sail for Athens Jan. 3.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT
LONDON, Dec. 14—The British coal output for the week ended Dec. 2 was 5,575,000 tons, a new high record this year, an increase of 101,000 tons over the previous week, and 850,000 over the similar week a year ago.

If You Send
Something from
Russell Young's

You will bring
pleasure to those who
receive your Gifts.

RUSSELL YOUNG
Distinctive Haberdashery
PITTSFIELD AND NORTH ADAMS

Pittsfield Electric Co.

Light, Heat
and
Power
PITTSFIELD, MASS.

MASS VACCINATION IS POLITICAL ISSUE

Government Officials Engineering
Scare, According to Anti-
Vaccination League

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30—In view of the fact that a section of the London press has recently shown itself ardently in favor of what is termed "mass vaccination," and that a few cases of so-called smallpox have lately received remarkable publicity, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called on the officials of the Anti-Vaccination League to ascertain the other side of the case.

The league bases its position on official medical statistics. It points out from these that the worst smallpox epidemic of modern times occurred in 1871, when more than 97 per cent of the population had been vaccinated. Since that date the popularity of vaccination has steadily decreased and today approximately only 40 per cent of the children born in Great Britain are vaccinated. At the same time the number of cases of smallpox has also decreased steadily, until this scourge has been practically wiped out. The league declares that the chief reason for this improvement in the national health is obviously not vaccination, but is to be found in the better sanitary conditions in the country resulting from the Public Health Act of 1875.

According to the secretary of the Anti-Vaccination League, the present "scare" is being engineered by Ministry of Health officials, who view with official concern the growing number of parents who will not allow their children to be vaccinated. The doctors have seized upon a trivial outbreak and by every means in their power are seeking to spread the fear of the disease. The country is being flooded with propaganda, and a section of the London press is publishing incitements to vaccination without giving any space to the numerous letters of protest which are daily being sent to it. As a result of this campaign "the governors of certain secondary schools, many employers of labor, and other persons who are in a position to put pressure on children or employees, have been exerting themselves to secure the vaccination of those who to some extent at any rate are dependent on them for education or employment."

Denied publicity in the press, the league is distributing hundreds of thousands of leaflets warning people of the dangers of vaccination and of the work of its supporters who are canvassing all the candidates for office as to their views on the subject.

IRISH INCOME TAX HARD TO COLLECT

Arrears Unpaid to British Now
Collectible by Free State

DUBLIN, Dec. 15—The Irish income tax is raising several interesting problems. During the fight with the English, the order went forth that the Irishman should pay income tax to the British. It was difficult to collect it, therefore, and large arrears remained outstanding. When the treaty was made, the British assigned to the Irish government all the Irish arrears of income tax as an asset. Unless these arrears are paid the deficit of the Irish government will be considerably increased.

But there is now great hesitation about paying. People say it is hard enough to pay one year's income tax without adding arrears which they were invited not to pay, and have since spent.

Appeals are made on the ground of patriotism and duty to the new Government, but it seems evident that a large part of the arrears are now uncollectible. The future of the Irish income tax is also attracting attention. There is a considerable class of well-to-do people who, although domiciled in Ireland, have property in England, and there are many residents in England who have property in the Free State. Hitherto all these people have paid income tax in one lump to the British Government, but now it is feared that

Randall's Flower Shop
22 Pearl St., Worcester

Do you know that we can telegraph orders for Christmas flowers and plants for you all over the world?

WALK-OVER SHOES

Service, Style
and
Comfort
349 MAIN ST. WORCESTER

ARMY AND NAVY
and other
SURPLUS SUPPLIES

Foodstuffs, Clothing, Blankets
and General Supplies.
All of Guaranteed quality

F. H. Robinson
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Visit the Gift Shop,
Fifth Floor

For things unusual novel and
unique.
Everything attractively displayed
in miniature rooms.
Discriminating gift givers may
find just what they want here.

WASHINGTON CALLS COL. HARVEY HOME

State Department to Consult
Ambassador Presumably on
Debts and Reparations

LONDON, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press)—Col. George Harvey, the American Ambassador, has been called home for consultation. It was stated at the American Embassy this afternoon. The Ambassador will sail on the steamship Berengaria on Dec. 23. He will not be accompanied by Mrs. Harvey, who will leave the preceding day for a visit to Madeira.

The nature of the consultation for which the ambassador was summoned was not known at the embassy, where it was said the message calling him to Washington merely said it was for a consultation. It is presumed the discussions with the Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, will cover the whole range of European affairs, including the allied debts, reparations and kindred subjects.

Stanley Baldwin, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the other members of the British mission which is to visit Washington for discussions regarding the British debt to the United States will sail from the United States on Dec. 27, only four days after Mr. Harvey's sailing, so that his visit will coincide with the presence in America of the British mission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press)—Although State Department officials confirmed today the London announcements that Mr. Harvey had been called home "for consultation," they declined to make any explanation as to the specific questions Mr. Hughes desired to discuss with him. In the absence of an official explanation, the impression gained currency that Mr. Harvey had been called to Washington in connection with the situation as to German reparations now threatening a rupture between Great Britain and France.

MR. ZINOVIEFF RELEASED

By Special Cable
ROME, Dec. 15—On Thursday the police arrested in Bologna station a person believed to be the Russian communist, Mr. Zinovieff, who was sent to Italy to carry on Bolshevik propaganda. After careful investigation the police last evening set Mr. Zinovieff free. It was found that although the man arrested had the same name as the Communist leader, he was not a Russian and was merely visiting Italy as a tourist.

GERMAN FINANCES

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Dec. 13—State expenses for six months ended Sept. 30 total 422,800,000 marks and receipts 248,800,000 marks, leaving a deficit of 181,600,000 marks, which was met by issuing treasury bills.

No matter what price you pay, this Trade Mark is your assurance of entire satisfaction

A Christmas Suggestion:
Give Useful Holiday Gifts

A PAIR of Queen Quality boots, oxfords, pumps, or evening slippers affords an opportunity of combining in one useful gift acknowledged high quality, beauty and usefulness.

Featuring
New Side Lace Theo Pumps

and
Patent Coltskin Oxfords

The Cuban wood heel Theo may be had in brown or black satin, also patent coltskin with brocade backs. And otter brown suede, also all bronze kid \$9.00

The tongueless patent coltskin oxford with cutout effect and blind eyelet comes with either LXV or Cuban wood heels \$10.50

Other Christmas Suggestions
Useful Holiday Gifts

For Boudoir—Mules of satin, plain or embroidered. \$5.50 to \$6.50	Silk Hosiery, attractively priced, per pair \$1.19 to \$6.00
D'Orsay Quilted Satin Boudoir Slippers of black with pink lining. \$4.00	Beautiful Shoe Ornaments, rhinestone; cut steel and beaded effects, per pair, \$1.00 to \$4.00
Slipper Trees, hand painted, per pair \$1.25	Radio Storm Boots or Buckle Arctics. \$4.50 to \$5.50
Enamelled Slipper Trees in blue or pink, packed in pretty holly boxes, per pair \$0.40	Spats, of kersey or box cloth, in all black or color, \$2.00 to \$5.00

We Invite Charge Accounts
Special Attention to Mail Orders

Queen Quality Boot Shop
158 Tremont St., Boston

MORE COMMUNITY SERVICE PROPOSED

Massachusetts Grange Distributes Sixteen Cash Prizes for Examples of Activity

Community service in practical and enduring form is to be encouraged by the Massachusetts State Grange of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry as one of its outstanding and practical ideas and at the closing session of the fifth annual meeting in Tremont Temple yesterday afternoon, 16 subordinate granges received money prizes for giving advanced examples of such activity in their respective districts during the past year.

What President Harding, Secretary Wallace of the Department of Agriculture, and Dr. Julius Klein, chief of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, had to say at the first meeting of the Grange's Co-operative Marketing Association, on co-operative marketing proved of great interest to many of the leaders in the Massachusetts Grange.

Ernest H. Gilbert of Walpole, worthy master of the Massachusetts State Grange, more than once during the sessions of the jubilee gathering of the Grange, has expressed his belief that in co-operative marketing of their products Massachusetts farmers can vastly better their condition. The worthy master, early in the session, had expressed himself and it was thought by some that the Grange would have taken some action.

Educational Fund Is \$25,000

Attention was called to the 1500 individuals present at the closing session to the educational fund which amounts to over \$25,000 now and which has been contributed by the subordinate granges of the State. This fund is used for loans which are made to young men and women of the farms with which to pay for higher education. But 2 per cent interest is charged for loans of \$150.

Showing how substantially the State Grange is growing the report of the officials yesterday indicated that 830 Grangers received the sixth degree this week and that this was the largest class of its kind ever presenting itself. Worthy Master Gilbert and his staff of assistants conducted the degree work and were congratulated upon its conclusion.

Legislation in Massachusetts to prohibit the sale of milk products containing fats other than milk fats was favored. The Massachusetts bill it was explained, is to be fashioned much after the Bolighit bill now before the national congress.

The Grangers approved the report of their resolutions committee and favored the passage of an appropriation by the next Legislature for the continuation of the campaign to protect the growing corn in the State. A resolution requesting the better protection of the corn on the part of the state police was also passed after rather vigorous debate in which present-day conditions were reviewed.

The city of Springfield wants to entertain the Grangers next year at their fifty-first session and the invitation will be considered by the executive committee.

Reforestation Aided

It was reported to the delegates to the jubilee session that the state Grange has appropriated \$2000 to be spent in distributing books and pamphlets in favor of reforestation. A committee was appointed to report next December regarding the statement which has been made that the Massachusetts domestic lumber supply will be exhausted in 38 years.

The Grange favored the resolution offered which advocated the abolition of the Daylight Saving law.

An argument followed the introduction of a resolution to favor the use of suit-case motion picture machines for taking pictures of the operations in farm work and dairying. Finally it was voted not to take action until the proposition was investigated.

The half century celebration of the Grange in Massachusetts was presented as a pageant by the Hampshire County Pomona Grange, given Tuesday evening. The subject was "The Story of the Grange," portraying scenes and events in the history of the Patrons of Husbandry. The author was Mrs. Raymond Warner of Williamsburg and the director William M. Purinton of the same town. The musical director was Mrs. John Walsh of Amherst, the costume director Mrs. Clifford Johnson of Hadley and the business manager Ernest S. Russell of Hadley.

The prologue showed returning soldiers of 1866 finding agriculture neglected. Episode 1 showed the need for an association of farmers. Episode 2 showed the organization period from 1866 to 1872. Episode 3 showed, from 1872 to 1877, a mushroom growth in the order. Episode 4 showed disintegration, and episode 5, from 1885 to 1891, the rebuilding of the Grange on the ideals of its founders. Episode 6 showed Progress and Achievement, and episode 7, modern farmhouse and a model grange. Many delegates from granges of New York, Maine and New Hampshire came to Boston especially to see the pageant.

GRANGE AGAINST 48-HOUR WEEK LAW

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 15 (Special)—New Hampshire State Grange before final adjournment yesterday went on record in favor of strict enforcement of prohibition, and in opposition to a state 48-hour law. The latter was condemned as detrimental to the state's welfare, and liable to decrease production, increase cost of living, lower the purchasing power of the farmers' dollar and increase abandoned farms of New Hampshire.

TAIL LIGHT RULING MADE BY REGISTRAR

Frank A. Goodwin, Massachusetts Registrar of Motor Vehicles, today gave out the following statement with reference to the use of tail lights on Ford cars in connection with new regulations requiring rear lights

which make the rear number plates visible at 50 feet:

"Ford cars not equipped with a battery but which get their light from a magneto will have to be equipped with a new tail lamp. They should continue, however, to carry the oil lamp they now have for parking purposes. The oil lamp may be attached at any place on the rear of the car, but the approved tail lamp must be used in connection with the rear number plate.

"There is a widespread impression that a rule or regulation has been made requiring the rear number plate to be in the middle of the car, but such is not the case. It may be put in the middle of the car or on the mudguard or any other place so long as the light and the number plate are visible from the rear."

DRY ENFORCEMENT CALL IS APPLAUDED

Mother and Parent-Teacher Officials Back President

Appreciation for his call for prohibition enforcement has been expressed to President Harding by the legislative department of the Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Association, which points out that this organization of 300,000 women stands as a unit for prohibition enforcement. The legislative committee offers the President the support of this 100 per cent attitude to the end that the general situation may be raised if not to 100 per cent immediately, at least to 50 per cent more enforcement than now exists.

In communicating with Mr. Harding, the officers suggest a plan to be followed out by the chief executives of the states. In connection with the President's call for a conference of governors on prohibition enforcement it is proposed that the conference appoint a committee to meet with the leaders of the large women's organizations and formulate a plan for putting the strong public opinion that the Grange and the women's clubs and public officials' charged with law enforcement.

PLEA FOR AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS MADE BEFORE GRANGERS

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15 (Special)—The Rev. Dr. Edward Holyoke, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church, addressing the opening session of the Rhode Island State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, declared: "We must maintain our American institutions and principles against radical education and legislation on the one side and against reactionary education and legislation on the other. We must let neither the radicals nor the reactionaries change our principles."

"I have been criticized before for these views, but, I now repeat, it is safer to avoid a tendency to autocracy, repression and penalties for any freedom of speech short of treason—and even to give treason the benefit of the doubt—than to jail men for their utterances so that they may become martyrs and heroes to their followers."

"The sooner the day comes when a man may rightfully or almost rightfully say there is no freedom of speech in America, the sooner will come the opportunity for dominance for the radical and the reactionary."

"Despite our ideal, perhaps, that certain types and certain syndicates of newspapers should be suppressed, we must at all hazards maintain the perfect liberty and freedom of the press, for only thus can true democracy and worthy principles endure by fair and unhampered contrast."

"We must preserve above all, and at any cost, the democratic principles of our public schools. To anyone who would attempt, through political or religious bias, to influence or control our public schools I say, and I ask all good Grangers and good Americans to say with me, 'Hands off!'"

The session, which was the thirty-ninth annual, re-elected C. Palmer Chapman of Westerly as master of the state grange.

SHOE FIRMS WANT NEW AGREEMENT

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 15 (Special)—Locals affiliated with the Shoe Workers Protective Union are voting in favor of extending the present agreement beyond Jan. 1, until such time as a new agreement can be settled upon, while the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association, representing 53 of the shoe factories of the city is opposed to extending the present agreement but desires a new one.

The manufacturers had a conference with Boyd B. Jones, attorney for the association, last night, but officials of the association would make no statement today other than that they were opposed to any extension of the present agreement. Union officials take the stand that it would be impossible to complete negotiations for a new agreement in season to have it become operative Jan. 1, and contend that to insure peace and order in the industry the manufacturers should agree to extend the present pact pending the new agreement. While association officials will make no statement, the union officials believe that the manufacturers are seeking a reduction in price lists. The union workmen and wood heel makers of the locals of the protective union last night voted to approve the extension of the agreement.

NEW ENGLAND RAIL COMMITTEE MEETS

Members of the Massachusetts group of the special New England committee appointed by the governors of the several states to consider the merits of the alternative plans of trunk line and New England group consolidation met in executive session at the State House today. The meeting was held following the return of James J. Storrow, chairman of the whole committee, from a tour of the shops and systems of the roads operating in Massachusetts. There was nothing to announce with respect to the tour of inspection except to say that it was both "interesting and illuminating."

ANNUAL INFLOW OF NEW BILLS PILING UP AT THE STATE HOUSE

Dorchester Representative Has Measure to Make Attorney-General a Member of the Bar

Presaging an active legislative session, bills are beginning to be filed in increasing numbers with the clerks of the Massachusetts House and Senate.

A bill has been filed by Coleman E. Kelley, Representative from Dorchester, to provide that the Attorney-General shall be a member of the bar, following out the idea in the law submitted to referendum and approved by the people requiring that district attorneys shall be members of the bar. Since the Attorney-General is a constitutional officer, it is expected that it will require an amendment to the Constitution to define his qualifications for office.

Several bills have been filed by M. A. O'Brien Jr. of Dorchester, one for the levy of a tax of 1 cent a gallon on all gasoline sold or distributed in Massachusetts. A similar proposition was defeated at the last session of the Legislature. He is sponsor for a petition for an investigating committee to consider the advisability of changing the present election system to provide for securing more representative people in office and to consider the question of "bulleting." Mr. O'Brien also filed a bill for a memorial in the State House to commemorate the services in the World War of Lieut. David Endicott Putnam, Norham, Prince and Harold E. Goutier.

Another bill filed provides for the construction of the Daniel Webster Highway from the New Hampshire boundary through Tyngsboro, Lowell, Chelmsford, Billerica, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Arlington, and Cambridge.

SEAWEED RIGHTS AN ISSUE IN COURT

Narragansett Bay Farmers Fight Beach Rule

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15 (Special)—Importance of seaweed in particular as a fertilizing substance and being established in testimony before the United States District Court here in an effort on the part of three farm owners to regain privileges of gathering the materials along the shores of a naval reservation land at Coddington Point on Narragansett Bay. The sense of the allegations is that the articles, especially seaweed, are indispensable to farmers and the plaintiffs in three suits, or their predecessors, enjoyed privileges of collecting the materials until arbitrarily prohibited by naval authorities.

While the United States Government is actually sued under the actions by Joseph M. Underwood, Elmer E. Tucker and Frank Davenport, owners of farms adjacent to the reservation, the Narragansett Bay Realty Company as conveyor of the property to the Government is called upon to defend the title. Coddington Point was utilized during the war but since then the Government has had no known plans for its use and maintains a guard there for protective purposes.

Attempt is being made to prove that for years rights of way along the beach have existed to enable the farmers to gather and haul away the materials, alleged to be necessary, which accumulate in indentations around Coddington Point. Witnesses for the plaintiff testified to the desirability of seaweed as a mulch, similar to leaf mold, and to the value of sand and gravel in preventing the soddening of the soil.

Along the entire Rhode Island shore there is intense interest in the cases though agriculturalists generally through New England are said to be watching the progress of the cases. A lay interest in the matter has been heightened with narratives of the actual overthrow of shore town governments through political feuds, resulting from tyrannous "infringements on seaweeders' rights."

Beach concessions to amusement and "beach amusements" have invariably been made with a reservation of rights of way of collectors.

BILL FAVORING 2.75 BEER FILED

Ware Representative Seeks to Memorialize Congress

Roland D. Sawyer, Representative from Ware, today filed with the clerk of the Massachusetts House of Representatives a petition for a memorial to Congress for modification of the Volstead Prohibition Enforcement Act to permit the sale of 2.75 per cent beer.

This move by Mr. Sawyer, who incidentally is an ordained minister, is made in the face of President Harding's recent plea for enforcement of national prohibition; and, moreover, it is at cross purposes with the efforts of the Massachusetts Attorney-General, who has called a conference of district attorneys of the Commonwealth to meet at the State House to work out some plan for better enforcement of the dry laws.

In connection with his petition, Mr. Sawyer made the following statement:

"The Somerset Hotel affair, coming right after the State's repudiation of the Volstead Act by more than 100,000 majority, shows that the people of Massachusetts, as well as other states, do not believe in the Volstead Act and do not intend to observe it."

"I believe that the position taken by President Wilson when he vetoed the Volstead Act, namely, that we were doing well enough on 2.75 per cent beer, was sound sense and good statesmanship, and that conditions more and more show we should go back to such a position."

"Accordingly, I have filed a petition to memorialize Congress, which I hope the Legislature will take up at an early date, and show our senators and representatives what the voters of Massachusetts want."

BAYERNIAN WOMEN WANT PROHIBITION

Demand Total Abstinence in Boarding Schools

MANNHEIM, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The women of Bavaria have taken up the campaign for prohibition with renewed energy in view of the serious increase in the consumption of spirits in the country. It was the Munich branch of the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, which first called the attention of other women's organizations to the growing danger of intemperance. At a large meeting of women the following resolution was carried:

"This meeting demands: (1) That the system of local option be speedily adopted in Bavaria; (2) that all retail shops selling beer in bottles be forced to get a license authorizing them to sell existing liquors (this liquor the retail sale of brandy be reduced); (3) that the closing time for bars and saloons be fixed at an early hour; (4) that the use of necessary food-stuffs (corn, fruit, potatoes) for the production of alcoholic drinks be prevented; (5) that all school children be taught at school to know the social, moral and health consequences of the consumption of alcohol and that all teachers, social workers and all police organs be taught the same; (6) that children's homes and boarding schools be managed on absolutely teetotal lines and that the whole staff of such institutions be pledged to total abstinence."

UNEMPLOYMENT ON DECREASE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The latest unemployment figures published by the monthly review of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations for most countries show that the decreases in unemployment previously recorded still continue.

In European countries the latest statistics available without exception mark an improvement. In France and Germany the situation as shown by the latest figures remains the same as in the previous months, and unemployment has been almost negligible. In Switzerland the numbers unemployed have fallen to 50 per cent of the number in February, 1922, when the unemployment crisis reached its maximum. In Italy a distinct improvement is shown at the end of July, and in nearly all industries figures show a more favorable situation compared with the previous month, especially in textiles, building, and agriculture.

The latest figure received from Belgium referring to the end of July is the lowest recorded for nearly two years, all industries report great activity except textiles, leather, and

transport, which report a slight increase in unemployment due to the high price of raw materials and the decrease of activity in the ports. In Poland and in Czechoslovakia unemployment has been steadily decreasing since February, 1922. In the Scandinavian countries and in the Netherlands a fairly rapid decrease has taken place since February, 1922.

REPORT OF WHISKY SERVING AT DINNER AROUSES OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

Frank C. Hall, manager of the Hotel Somerset, and Ransom Rowe, president of the Road Builders' Association. Other officers and members of the association might also be quizzed. It was thought.

William F. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Public Works, had the misfortune to select the Road Builders' dinner for his first public appearance since becoming head of the department. He said today that he had no advance knowledge that liquor was to be served at the banquet, and that when one of the bottles was handed to him he thought it was a joke and passed it along without tasting of its contents.

In a statement issued today by Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the northeastern region of the Anti-Saloon League of America, he said:

NAVAL CONFERENCE WILL BE DEFERRED

Immediate Discussion of Small Craft Competition Viewed as Not Necessary

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The question of naval limitation is again to be discussed at the Washington Conference, but the discussion of the disproportionate number of American cruisers compared with those of other first-class powers.

While President Harding and Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, are sympathetic with the idea of limiting auxiliary tonnage in the same manner as was done with capital ships at the Washington Conference, there will be no calling of a conference in the near future to take up that question. The attitude of the Administration is that one thing should be done at a time and the action of the Washington Conference is not yet fully worked out. When the pacta have been ratified it will be time enough to talk about another conference. Besides, the attention of the Administration is very much engaged at the present time with most pressing international matters.

Walter F. Lineberger (R.), Representative from California, caused a stir in the House yesterday by stating that the President has been engaged for several months in negotiating for a conference for the limitation of auxiliary war vessels not included in the conference last winter. It is true that this subject has been under consideration but without any definite date being fixed. The competition in auxiliary craft must be considered eventually, but there is felt to be no danger in letting the matter rest for the moment.

Many Issues on Program

The official program is already so loaded with important issues and problems that it is felt unwise to add any items which can be postponed without incurring any injury to this country or others. As a matter of fact, while the United States is comparatively weak in cruisers, it is strong in some other classes of auxiliary craft. Although France has threatened to increase her war vessels of all kinds, she is not in a position financially to go very far. The program of the Japanese Government, already made public, indicates that she is going farther than was expected in reducing her military and naval armaments. Although France has threatened to increase her war vessels of all kinds, she is not in a position financially to go very far. The program of the Japanese Government, already made public, indicates that she is going farther than was expected in reducing her military and naval armaments. Although France has threatened to increase her war vessels of all kinds, she is not in a position financially to go very far. The program of the Japanese Government, already made public, indicates that she is going farther than was expected in reducing her military and naval armaments.

Officials Become Wary

There is said to be a growing sentiment among public officials that they must in the future refuse to accept invitations to attend dinners and banquets of private organizations, clubs and associations unless they are assured in advance that they will not be liable to embarrassment. This sentiment was given a start by the Quincy House raid of a year ago, which assumed no small political significance.

Mr. Hall, the manager of the Hotel Somerset, declared that there was no truth in statements that liquor had been served at his establishment last night. He told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor that he had been given assurances by the road builders that they would behave themselves in a dignified manner before he gave them the privilege of using his hotel for their banquet.

All of the guests had left before 11 o'clock, he said, and he did not see how it would have been possible for them to have served liquor without his knowledge. He was indignant at the idea that a violation of federal law had been committed in his hotel and felt that the report would do much damage to the Somerset's reputation.

Ransom Rowe, president of the Road Builders' Association, told the Monitor reporter that from his place as presiding officer at the banquet he had not seen any liquor served, and denied all knowledge of nursing bottles at the dinner. The association has no money to expend for liquor, he said, adding that he did not countenance law breaking. He said, however, that there may have been someone at the door to act as an "angel from heaven" and give a thirsty man a drink, but he knew nothing definite about it.

"Did you and the other guests go over to the Copley Square Hotel afterward, as reported, for liquor?" he was asked, but he replied that after the banquet he had gone straight home, "where he belonged."

DEBATING INTEREST INCREASES AT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15 (Special)—Debating, for some unaccountable reason, has eclipsed in interest most of the non-sporting activities at Brown University. This may be due to the victorious team of last year, to the new affiliations this year or to the general increase in the attraction to literary events. While Brown has no collegiate fund for the support of debating, the debating club depends on friendly generosity to maintain its voluntary contributions in excess of

CLOSED SHOP FACT UPHELD

Ruling that a closed shop agreement between a labor union and a manufacturer is legal was made by Judge William C. Wait of the Massachusetts Superior Court in overruling a demurrer of another labor union that the contract is illegal and in restraint of trade. The case is said to involve the first instance of two labor unions at odds on the legality of the closed shop.

STATE COMMISSIONER NAMED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15.—Gov. A. O. Brown yesterday appointed Judge Ernest L. Guptill of Portsmouth on the state commission for straightening out difficulties between the Atlantic shipyards concern at Portsmouth and the United States Shipping Board.

RADIO MESSAGE GOES FAR

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—An American amateur was heard in Switzerland on Dec. 13 for the first time during the trans-Atlantic tests of the American Radio Relay League, according to a radiogram received at the league headquarters here yesterday.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Store of Christmas Gift Shops

Our Linen Shop Is a Haven for Those Seeking Gifts for the Home

Of course you think of Mother as the one who would most appreciate gifts for the home, but after all, there are anyone who wouldn't forego some personal gift to make room for one that everybody can enjoy. And linens are always so welcome because no woman ever has too many.

REPORT OF WHISKY SERVING AT DINNER AROUSES OFFICIALS

(Continued from Page 1)

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GEN. BLISS TELLS OF FOCH COMMAND

Proposal to Have an Allied Generalissimo Appointed Opposed Several Months

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The story of how Ferdinand Foch became Allied Generalissimo is told by Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., retired, who was America's representative on the Supreme Council, in an article published by the magazine, Foreign Affairs.

General Bliss said that one of his first acts, after he arrived overseas in November, 1917, as a member of the American Mission, was to recommend to President Wilson unified command of the armies, and, if necessary, a unified command.

Political conditions in Europe caused the President to withhold efforts at that time, General Bliss says; the result being that "up to the moment of the crisis, the only attempt at unified control—not command—had to be made by the Supreme War Council."

When the Superior War Board sent letters to the commanders of the various armies, calling for the setting aside of troops for a general reserve, Marshal Haig replied that conditions on his front made it impossible for him to set aside any troops for the reserve, and added that he and General Pétain of the French Army already had worked out a joint agreement for supplying each other with reserves in case of emergency.

Subsequent events, General Bliss asserts, proved the futility of the arrangement.

"Had there been an allied commander-in-chief, he would have had a reserve," General Bliss writes, "and March 21 and subsequent days would have been 'another story.'"

On March 26, he continues, the British and French civil military authorities, meeting at Dullies, agreed to charge General Foch, "with co-ordinating the action of the allied armies on the western front."

A week later, at Beauvais, with Generals Pershing and Bliss present, General Foch was given "all the powers necessary for effective accomplishment of his task of co-ordination."

Even then, General Bliss concludes, "the provision in the agreement of Beauvais permitting army commanders to appeal to their own governments should they think that an order from General Foch imperiled the safety of their own armies, showed that all opposition to absolute unity of command had not been eliminated."

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(Continued from Page 1)

Frank C. Hall, manager of the Hotel Somerset, and Ransom Rowe, president of the Road Builders' Association. Other officers and members of the association might also be quizzed. It was thought.

William F. Williams, recently appointed Commissioner of Public Works, had the misfortune to select the Road Builders' dinner for his first public appearance since becoming head of the department. He said today that he had no advance knowledge that liquor was to be served at the banquet, and that when one of the bottles was handed to him he thought it was a joke and passed it along without tasting of its contents.

In a statement issued today by Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the northeastern region of the Anti-Saloon League of America, he said:

Officials Become Wary

There is said to be a growing sentiment among public officials that they must in the future refuse to accept invitations to attend dinners and banquets of private organizations, clubs and associations unless they are assured in advance that they will not be liable to embarrassment. This sentiment was given a start by the Quincy House raid of a year ago, which assumed no small political significance.

Mr. Hall, the manager of the Hotel Somerset, declared that there was no truth in statements that liquor had been served at his establishment last night. He told a representative of the Christian Science Monitor that he had been given assurances by the road builders that they would behave themselves in a dignified manner before he gave them the privilege of using his hotel for their banquet.

All of the guests had left before 11 o'clock, he said, and he did not see how it would have been possible for them to have served liquor without his knowledge. He was indignant at the idea that a violation of federal law had been committed in his hotel and felt that the report would do much damage to the Somerset's reputation.

Ransom Rowe, president of the Road Builders' Association, told the Monitor reporter that from his place as presiding officer at the banquet he had not seen any liquor served, and denied all knowledge of nursing bottles at the dinner. The association has no money to expend for liquor, he said, adding that he did not countenance law breaking. He said, however, that there may have been someone at the door to act as an "angel from heaven" and give a thirsty man a drink, but he knew nothing definite about it.

"Did you and the other guests go over to the Copley Square Hotel afterward, as reported, for liquor?" he was asked, but he replied that after the banquet he had gone straight home, "where he belonged."

DEBATING INTEREST INCREASES AT BROWN

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15 (Special)—Debating, for some unaccountable reason, has eclipsed in interest most of the non-sporting activities at Brown University. This may be due to the victorious team of last year, to the new affiliations this year or to the general increase in the attraction to literary events. While Brown has no collegiate fund for the support of debating, the debating club depends on friendly generosity to maintain its voluntary contributions in excess of

CLOSED SHOP FACT UPHELD

Ruling that a closed shop agreement between a labor union and a manufacturer is legal was made by Judge William C. Wait of the Massachusetts Superior Court in overruling a demurrer of another labor union that the contract is illegal and in restraint of trade. The case is said to involve the first instance of two labor unions at odds on the legality of the closed shop.

STATE COMMISSIONER NAMED

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15.—Gov. A. O. Brown yesterday appointed Judge Ernest L. Guptill of Portsmouth on the state commission for straightening out difficulties between the Atlantic shipyards concern at Portsmouth and the United States Shipping Board.

RADIO MESSAGE GOES FAR

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15.—An American amateur was heard in Switzerland on Dec. 13 for the first time during the trans-Atlantic tests of the American Radio Relay League, according to a radiogram received at the league headquarters here yesterday.

ALBERT STEIGER COMPANY

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

The Store of Christmas Gift Shops

Our Linen Shop Is a Haven for Those Seeking Gifts for the Home

Of course you think of Mother as the one who would most appreciate gifts for the home, but after all, there are anyone who wouldn't forego some personal gift to make room for one that everybody can enjoy. And linens are always so welcome because no woman ever has too many.

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Bonnie Wee Shop

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DRESS CLOTHES for the Formal Occasion

Tuxedos and Full Dress Coat and Trousers—\$42.50, \$45.00 and \$75.00. Also complete line of dress accessories.

Haynes & Co.
446 Main St., Springfield, Mass.

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Pigeon Silk Hosiery
Valued for Gifts
\$1.59 a pair

Two or three pairs in a box make a most acceptable gift for whomsoever receives it.
Pure thread silk, reinforced, in black, white, navy, Havana, seal, pigeon gray and squirrel gray.

\$300, with about \$500 more needed, have been made this year.

Brown will debate at Wesleyan tonight, taking the negative on "Resolved, That Government Ownership of Coal Mines Would Be Desirable, Constitutionally Granted." The team is to consist of James C. Callahan '26 of Newport, R. I.; Walter I. Waldrate '25 of Englewood, N. J. and Gordon K. Chalmers '25 of Lansdowne, Pa. The Brown team on the affirmative side lost to Columbia last Saturday night. This is the last leg of the first triangle in the series arranged by the new Intercollegiate League, which includes Brown, Columbia, Wesleyan, Cornell, Williams, Amherst, Dartmouth, Yale and University of Pennsylvania.

GEN. BLISS TELLS OF FOCH COMMAND

Proposal to Have an Allied Generalissimo Appointed Opposed Several Months

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The story of how Ferdinand Foch became Allied Generalissimo is told by Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., retired, who was America's representative on the Supreme Council, in an article published by the magazine, Foreign Affairs.

General Bliss said that one of his first acts, after he arrived overseas in November, 1917, as a member of the American Mission, was to recommend to President Wilson unified command of the armies, and, if necessary, a unified command.

Political conditions in Europe caused the President to withhold efforts at that time, General Bliss says; the result being that "up to the moment of the crisis, the only attempt at unified control—not command—had to be made by the Supreme War Council."

When the Superior War Board sent letters to the commanders of the various armies, calling for the setting aside of troops for a general reserve, Marshal Haig replied that conditions on his front made it impossible for him to set aside any troops for the reserve, and added that he and General Pétain of the French Army already had worked out a joint agreement for supplying each other with reserves in case of emergency.

Subsequent events, General Bliss asserts, proved the futility of the arrangement.

"Had there been an allied commander-in-chief, he would have had a reserve," General Bliss writes, "and March 21 and subsequent days would have been 'another story.'"

On March 26, he continues, the British and French civil military authorities, meeting at Dullies, agreed to charge General Foch, "with co-ordinating the action of the allied armies on the western front."

A week later, at Beauvais, with Generals Pershing and Bliss present, General Foch was given "all the powers necessary for effective accomplishment of his task of co-ordination."

Even then, General Bliss concludes, "the provision in the agreement of Beauvais permitting army commanders to appeal to their own governments should they think that an order from General Foch imperiled the safety of their own armies, showed that all opposition to absolute unity of command had not been eliminated."

LEGION HEAD TO SPEAK

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15.—A. H. O'Connell, national commander of the American Legion, will visit Concord Jan. 31 and Feb. 1, in connection with a state-wide conference of post officers. He will address the New Hampshire Legislature at the State House, Jan. 31.

MAKERS AND RETAILERS OF FINE CANDIES

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
HARTFORD, CONN.

MAKE THE Third National Bank YOUR BANK

183-187 Main St. "By the Clock" Springfield, Mass.

The Woman's Shop

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our December Sale of FURS OFFERS 10% off

Any Fur Coat or Fur Scarf in Stock.

Forbes & Wallace

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Pigeon Silk Hosiery
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FEWER SUBJECTS ADVOCATED FOR THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Bowdoin College President Also Goes on Record as Against So Many Women Teachers

BRUNSWICK, Me., Dec. 15 (Special)—"I believe that there is a great deal of room for improvement in the secondary schools of Maine, but they are as efficient, in my opinion, as those in the other states of New England," says Kenneth C. M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College.

"I believe that if fewer subjects were taught in the secondary schools, and those taught more thoroughly, the students would be better fitted, not only for college but for life. Under the present system students undoubtedly often drop those courses which they find difficult and look for the easier ones. The fact that they do that is as much the fault of the parents as the teachers. Parents and the community should take a great deal more interest in the schools than they do. An awakening of interest in a community is a great factor in improving the schools. It acts as a check on the work of the instructors, and as an encouragement to them."

"I am perfectly willing to go on record as saying that there are too many women teachers in our secondary schools. The proportion of seven or eight women teachers to one man is entirely too great."

"The particular disadvantage of this condition is that the students get the impression that women are the only ones who are interested in intellectual matters. Another disadvantage is that the students, especially the boys,

are deprived of a valuable association with the right kind of men. A different attitude is held toward men teachers, too, than toward women. At Bowdoin we have 500 students, of which about 300 are fitted in Maine secondary schools. They are admitted by a selective process. That is, we admit them by certificate or by examinations which justify admittance along with those who have earned the certificate privilege. Thus we get, in general, only the better of the secondary school graduates. Yet out of 164 in the entering class this year, 54 had not done satisfactory work when the first review of classes took place.

Those coming from the large schools seem to have a more thorough preparation, while those coming from the smaller schools often show greater ability and energy. That comes from the fact that those from the smaller schools have usually exercised more initiative in seeking a college education."

President Sills refuses to subscribe to the "aristocracy of brains" theory, but says he believes a college education should be made worth working for. He derides Edison's claim that college men were not willing to work, by stating that a nation job on the campus last summer alongside of a number of laborers, and the students did more work and did it in a more intelligent manner.

SCHOOLS OUTDO THE COLLEGES IN USING PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

(Continued from Page 1)

versities was examined to see what had been done to arouse in students a sense of the vital importance of that message to them.

Message Not Mentioned

The first university approached yielded no professor who had even so much as mentioned the President's message in the classroom. The current events class, which had its weekly meeting three days after the message was delivered, had discussed "the Boston City Council election, the Turkish situation again, and English policies under Bonar Law." The Turkish situation had been discussed "again," but there was no word as to what the President of the United States had or had not said concerning the foreign policy of the Administration.

"I doubt if any professor in the university would take up in the classroom anything as contemporary as the President's message," said an authority in another university. However, patient searching on the part of The Christian Science Monitor representative revealed two professors who had referred to such parts of the message as had a bearing on the particular problems of economics which their classes have been discussing this week.

One of the leading women's colleges of the country reported that "all possible sources of information have been followed and we can discover no use to which the President's message has been put in any class or public assembly."

In fairness to the professors in these colleges it should be stated that no questionnaire was submitted to them, that the sources of information were usually the heads of departments and that it is quite possible that some individual professors have discussed the message in their classes. The survey was not intended to point out individual indifference on the part of any professor or any college. What its purpose was and what it did disclose was that there is not sufficient general interest to cause the colleges to make a habit of studying such documents.

What an individual professor may have done with this message is not the point. What the general attitude is toward such sources of current political information is the question. And the general attitude seems not to be one of intense interest, to state it mildly.

Increasing Attention

On the other hand, Prof. Arthur Holcombe of Harvard University said:

"The chances are against the message having been used in its entirety, but I am confident that a number of Harvard professors have taken it up and advised their students to read it in connection with their general courses in history. A message from the President of the United States has an unquestioned place in a course of government. Looking at the period of the last 20 to 25 years, I believe that the schools and colleges today are paying a greatly increased amount of attention to such documents. Certainly the colleges are doing so. Any up-to-date civics course in the high schools would include mention of such a message. Where it is overlooked it is because the teacher is not modern, or the instruction is not properly organized. However, I believe that it is correct to say that the schools should be giving further attention to such messages than they now are doing."

Throughout the public schools, generally, in Massachusetts, the President's message has been made and always is made a subject of special consideration in the classroom. To Dr. Payson Smith, commissioner of education for Massachusetts, it seems important that every message of the President should be given careful attention in history, civics and current events classes in secondary schools. It is of such outstanding importance, he holds, that it is the duty of the teacher to provide for a discussion of the recommendations made therein from the pupils' point of view.

In Boston there is scarcely a school in which the subject is not brought up in some way as a part of the work in history, civics, economics, or perhaps in the discussion of current events. Sometimes it is presented to the pupils at the regular assembly of the school as the last one was at the Girls' Latin by Ernest G. Hargood, head master, who called attention to the leading features of the message

thus directing the students to further thought on it.

In Elementary Schools

Even in the elementary schools the children discuss what the President has to say. In the current events classes they seek to distinguish between what is news and what is not; what is worth while and what is a waste of time. When the President's message appears they take it up and discuss it. They are alert enough to see it at all its points to tell something of what it is about and whether he approves of certain parts of it, or whether he does not, and why. With the younger pupils discussion is not extensive or deep, but it starts them to thinking and watching, and sometimes reveals a surprisingly clear vision or profundity of thought.

George W. Ransom, master of the Abraham Lincoln School, makes a particular point of emphasizing Americanism with his pupils. Teachers of history, current events, and English in that school are instructed to take up such things as a part of their civics work. The last message of the President came up for its full share of attention. Frederick W. Swan, master of the Quincy School, one of the most cosmopolitan of the entire city, has his boys give attention to the messages given out by the President, but is particularly careful to avoid any feature that might lead to controversy among those lads from many lands and of many creeds.

"The child should have his attention definitely called to these things as they come up," says Wallace C. Boyden, head master of the Boston Normal School. "And it is our intention to impress this upon the future teachers who are receiving their preparation in this school. Because of the crowded condition of our curriculum at the present time, we cannot take them up as fully as we would like. We give to them all the time that can be spared from the regular work but that is limited. We have to study American history, its sources and methods of presenting it in the classroom, all in one semester. When we get our new four-years course fully established and history as a major elective, more time can be given to this particular thing. I am heartily in favor of it and believe it should be a vigorous study. However, right now you will find President Harding's last message in full pinned up on the bulletin board in our history room together with clippings about other important things, so you may be sure our students are directed to be wide awake and alert to all important events of the day."

Topic of Special Study

President Harding's last message has been made the subject of special study at the Charlestown High by the classes in United States history and civics. First there was a topical analysis of it. Next, the pupils were required to read the message in full, and are still at work on that. A little later a whole period will be devoted to a consideration of it.

Every message of the President is discussed by the senior pupils in United States history at the West Roxbury High School.

At the Mechanic Arts High School the subject is taken up to a limited extent in all civics classes, and in the fourth year classes in economics. In the words of the head master, Charles W. Parmenter, all items of general interest, like the President's message, are taken up for comment in that school but are not necessarily made the subject matter for a lesson. Every well-conducted school is deeply interested in every worthy form of American activity, he says.

Myron W. Richardson, head master of the Girls' High School, makes a point of having the President's messages read and explained to their pupils by the teachers of civics and history. The seniors and students in American history often devote an entire period to this one subject. Care is taken to keep the work outside the realm of politics.

Leonard M. Patton, master of the Edward Everett School district, thinks it especially important that high and intermediate school pupils become familiar with problems confronting the Nation. The time and place to get an understanding of them is in the school. The school does not now do enough work of that sort, he says, although in many schools they are doing more than one would

suppose. It is important, to his mind, that the school work connect more closely with that of the State and Nation. There is danger to be avoided in the taking of partisan sides; but masters and teachers should be able to do this without difficulty, and the President's messages surely are important for the pupils to consider.

NEW DEPUTIES FOR SECRETARY OF STATE

HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 15—Elmer H. Lounsbury of this city, Republican, chief clerk in the office of the Secretary of State, was notified yesterday by Judge Francis A. Pallotti, secretary-elect, of his appointment to be Deputy Secretary of State. He will succeed Richard J. Dwyer, Democrat, who has been employed in the Secretary's office 44 years.

To fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Lounsbury's promotion, Judge Pallotti appointed Joseph B. Griffin of this city an attorney, to be chief clerk. Frank M. Lynch of New Haven was reappointed first assistant clerk in the office. He and Mr. Griffin are both Republicans. No indication was given by the new secretary, as to whether there would be further changes in the office personnel.



Girls Learning to Plan Homes
Class at Work in the Cambridge School of Domestic and Landscape Architecture

GIRLS ARE TAUGHT DOMESTIC AND LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

Cambridge School, Said to Be Unique Among Educational Institutions, Has Social Night

Drafting of house plans, arrangement of the home for convenience and beauty, garden designing and the botanical names of plants were laid aside by the Cambridge School of Domestic Architecture and Landscape Architecture—a school for women—and the graduate school of Landscape Architecture of Harvard University at a social gathering of the two schools last evening at the Boston Architectural Club.

Henry Atherton Frost, A. B. M. Arch., director of the women's school, briefly reviewed the progress of the school for the past year and hinted at some plans for the future growth of the school, which included a summer trip to Europe. An amusing lecture, illustrated by lantern slides, was given by Fletcher Steele, landscape architect, of Boston. Mr. Steele pointed out absurdities, as shown by the slides, that have been sometimes perpetrated in architecture, landscape architecture and sculpture in the name of art. Views were shown of barren, blank walls of great public structures and, on the other hand, of small houses practically covered over with large-leaved vines, entirely incongruous. Slides illustrating a flagrant disregard of art were shown of buildings hidden by glaring billboards and billboards.

An informal discussion of art in general followed the slides. In reply to the question of "What is art?" Mr. Steele gave as an impromptu definition, "The attempt of man to arrange what is beautiful with order," and added that "you can't have beauty without order."

School Is Unique

The school in Cambridge is unique in that it is the only institution exclusively for women, in the United States, where both domestic architecture and landscape architecture may be studied. In the fall of 1916 an architect and a landscape architect in Cambridge conceived the idea of starting a school of domestic architecture and landscape architecture with the purpose of offering instruction to women in the building and beautification of the home and its surroundings. These two men were Henry Atherton Frost, A. B. M. Arch., faculty instructor in the Graduate School of Architecture, Harvard University, and Bremer Whidden Pond, A. B. M. L. A., instructor in the Graduate School of Landscape Architecture, Harvard University.

The school has grown rapidly and it has been necessary to move to larger quarters several times. The registration has increased from 10 students in 1916 to 35 students this year and from a teaching staff of two instructors to 10.

According to Mr. Frost, director of the school and instructor in architectural subjects, the school is doing something entirely different from other schools in combining domestic architecture and landscape architecture under the one curriculum. It is the theory of the school that whatever may be the proper alignment of the two professions in general practice, in domestic work, at least, there must be sympathetic co-operation. The design of the house and grounds for approach, living and service areas, the modeling of the land surfaces, the treatment of water, the design and construction of roads, the handling of surface drainage and similar problems, all in relation to the general scheme, combine to form naturally a problem requiring intensive training, and capable of the best solution only by including the resources both of architecture and landscape architecture.

The fundamentals of architecture

GAIN IS PREDICTED IN MAINE INFLUENCE

College Head Tells New York Group State Holds Commanding Position

NEW YORK, Dec. 15—Maine, with an over-crowded hall of fame, has been and will be still more, one of the greatest states in the Union, a leader in agriculture and industry, Clifton T. Gray, president of Bates College, predicted last night, addressing the Maine Society of New York.

The reason for the kind of men and women that the State of Maine has been sending out in the last century lay, he said, in the field of physical geography. "Our 'stern and rock-bound coast,' or to be precise, 'our sterner and more rock-bound coast,' the long and severe winter; the stony and relatively barren hillsides; the illimitable forests were for our forefathers a school in which they learned better than most people the art of overcoming the untoward forces of nature."

Referring to a 26 per cent increase

in attendance at public schools of grammar grade, a 2 1/2 times multiplied high school attendance, and an eight times multiplied college attendance in Maine in 50 years, he prophesied that the Maine of tomorrow would exceed the Maine of yesterday in contributions to the Nation's resources. He said he had a creed for the State which in part follows:

"I believe in Maine and in her undeveloped resources, her forests and water power, and especially her manpower."

"I believe in her Government and her institutions; in her churches, her schools, and her colleges."

"I believe in her tillers of the soil, who have pushed back the forest and cleared the land."

"I believe in the tillers in her mills and factories, American old and new, and in their intelligent co-operation with capital which has helped to avoid the blight of prolonged industrial warfare."

"I believe in her teachers, in their devotion to the highest ideals, in their sacrifice of material rewards for the joy of having a part in molding the thinking and character of the better Maine that is to be."

"I believe most of all in her boys and girls, among whom are other Nordics, Celts, Longfellow, and Peary, who will not fail to exemplify the qualities of leadership implied in our motto, 'Dirigo.'"

"Dirigo."

Every page of the report makes it abundantly clear that the one object of entry is obstruction and the paralysis of government. "Knock these councils on the head and you will accomplish what millions spent in foreign propaganda cannot achieve. Wreck the reforms, and you will smash at one blow the huge superstructure of world-wide deceit which has cost millions to build up," says the report. The program suggested by the party in favor of entry is as follows:

Non-Cooperators as a body should stand at the election. If they are elected in sufficiently large numbers to prevent the formation of even a quorum, they should, after taking the oath, withdraw in a body, only returning from time to time to prevent vacancies. If they are elected in a majority, but not sufficient to stop the assembly of a quorum, a policy of determined and persistent obstruction on the widest scale should then be entered upon.

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CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE REPORT MEETS HOSTILE RECEPTION

All Parties in India Condemn Document—Extremists Are Disappointed and Moderates Contemptuous

CALCUTTA, Nov. 8 (Special Correspondence)—Last June the All India Congress Committee appointed a small committee to report on the actual situation in India and to obtain all available material which might help in the further consideration of the question, whether civil disobedience in some form or some other measure of a similar character might be adopted. Hakim Ajmal Khan was the chairman. Pandit Mohlal Nehru, Dr. Ahsan, and V. J. Patel were among the members. Its report has had an extremely hostile reception from the press of all communities. The Extremists are disappointed; the Moderates and Europeans are contemptuous. Compromise and division of opinion are writ throughout the report. A general attitude of very willing to wound, but afraid to strike, is apparent. The general failure of the items on Mr. Gandhi's program is admitted, but disguised under high sounding phrases and some frank fabrications. The point of main interest in the report is, however, the discussion on whether extremists should enter the councils or not at the next elections to be held a year hence. Of this committee, half are in favor of entry and half are against.

Obstruction of Government

Every page of the report makes it abundantly clear that the one object of entry is obstruction and the paralysis of government. "Knock these councils on the head and you will accomplish what millions spent in foreign propaganda cannot achieve. Wreck the reforms, and you will smash at one blow the huge superstructure of world-wide deceit which has cost millions to build up," says the report. The program suggested by the party in favor of entry is as follows:

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OFFICIALS AT ODDS ON ZONING SYSTEM

Haverhill Council Impatient Over
Delay of Planning Board
and Board of Survey

HAVERHILL, Mass., Dec. 15 (Special).—Members of the municipal council are becoming impatient with the delay of the planning board and the board of survey because they are unable to get quick action on the part of either board in the way of making recommendations for a zoning system. Both the planning board and board of survey take the stand that the zoning proposition is of such importance that it will require considerable time and study and expert advice. An appropriation is also recommended.

Members of the council say they do not expect or desire at this time an elaborate survey of the city in detail and refuse to believe in the expediency of a zoning ordinance. The council members are in a hurry to bring the erection of any additional "10-footers" in residential sections.

Recommendations Sought
The council last July requested the planning board to submit recommendations to the city for the adoption of a zoning ordinance. Two experts were procured by the planning board, visiting the city in succession, the first offering a proposition which, if carried out in full, would entail an expense of \$20,000 and if carried out in part, an expense of \$9,000; the other proposition lacked so much extensive detail entailing an expense of \$50 per day for the period put in by the expert with considerable time and work being done by local draftsmen and engineers.

Members of the planning board do not agree on a plan, part of the board favoring a complete survey of the city, while other members believe in the less complete plan which costs less money. The result is that both recommendations have been made to the council.

Solicitor Misunderstood
The city solicitor did not understand that the Planning Board was to be included in a discussion of the subject, but that it was to be discussed by the Board of Survey, city engineer, building inspector, and city solicitor.

The result was that the Board of Survey maintained that it had no right to usurp the duties of the Planning Board, but offered the assistance of its members, all of whom are engineers, in an advisory way to the Planning Board and Municipal Council. It was also intimated that members of the Board of Survey, as individuals and not as officials, would be willing to aid the council if no progress could be made in any other way.

Members of the city's governing body are chafing under the delays which seem to prevent the consummation of a zoning system that will meet the present needs of the city, but it is expected that differences of opinion will be straightened out so that the city will be protected.

LARGER PORTLAND PARK IS PROPOSED

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 15.—The Casco Tanning Company property on Forest Avenue, bordering Deering Oaks, Portland's largest municipal park, has been placed in the hands of the Maine Realty Company for sale. Proposals have been made to the Portland Park Commission and it is understood that the property can be purchased for \$150,000. The acquisition of this tanning property, and its conversion into a part of the park, has been the ambition of previous commissions in former years. The last agitation in favor of buying this property was in 1911.

If the property is turned over to the city of Portland, the buildings will be taken down, the land seeded and grassed, saplings will be planted and a new entrance to the park from Forest Avenue will be constructed. The present entrance now compels motorists and pedestrians who enter from Forest Avenue to traverse railroad tracks. In addition, Deering Oaks, famed by Longfellow in his poems, the scene of many battles between Indians and the early settlers who struggled to give Portland its start as a city would be very distinctly beautified.

GIFT OF HUNGARIAN BOOKS
Convinced that there is a comparative scarcity of material bearing on Hungary, her people and history, in the American universities and public libraries, Count Paul Teleki, former Premier of Hungary, has presented the Harvard College Library with a collection of 53 volumes and pamphlets about Hungary. It is announced by the university. Announcement is also made of the award of the South End House Fellowship in social problems to Charles H. Waterfall of Vancouver, British Columbia, a third year student of social ethics at the Harvard Graduate School of Arts and Sciences.

WORKERS IN CHINA HONORED
SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Dec. 15 (Special).—Shiny new Phi Beta Kappa keys are to be the holiday gifts of the Phi Beta Kappa Society of Mt. Holyoke College to two Mt. Holyoke alumnae now actively at work in China. The two American missionaries just elected to the chapter are Misses Florence Thurston, nee Matilda S. Calder, of 1896, and now president of Ginling College, Nanking, China, and Alice Browne Frame, class of 1900, now dean of Yenching College, Peking, China.

GIFT OF \$50,000 FOR DARTMOUTH
CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 15.—Bequests of \$50,000 to Dartmouth College and of \$10,000 to Ernest M. Hopkins, president of the college, are contained in the will of Gen. Frank S. Streeter, which was filed for probate here today.

BOOKS OF SCHOLARS BARRED FROM PUBLIC BY HIGH COSTS

Printing Subsidy Proposed as Means of Putting Research
Work Into Available Form

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—It was mainly to emphasize the pressing need for funds to guarantee the publication of scholarly books but in no way to attack the publishers for their refusal to publish many contributions to learning that Frederick J. E. Woodbridge, Dean of the Graduate Faculty of Columbia University, made public recently the local situation in his annual report to the president of the university. Dean Woodbridge made it clear to The Christian Science Monitor representative that he did not wish "to slap the publishers" by his comments but was trying to show the difficulties many scholars faced in getting their work before the public. He said:

Our students devote years to research and to preparing their dissertations, which are of inestimable value to the field of learning, but because they often have a limited appeal, are not "quick sellers," the publishers will not risk tying up a considerable amount of money in publishing a book which it may take 20 years to pay back. They want textbooks because these are sold in quantities, and will often take such manuscripts with little or no subsidy. The student who may have done work of greater scholarship is, however, forced to spend money toward getting his work published at a time when he has usually spent his money getting an education.

Publishers Not Blamed
I am not blaming the publishers, you understand. They have heavy expenses and it costs a great deal to get out each book. If they took too many scholarly books they would use up all their capital waiting for sales. I know, because I have helped a number of scholars get their books out and I spent nearly all I had to do so. The demand for works of scholars is usually small, consisting of the orders from libraries and a scattering of individuals interested in the particular subject. But many students may gain from the work by using it in the reference library.

The University Press, which has only a small appropriation from Columbia University and publishes many of the students' books, requires a subsidy in order to keep going. Dean Woodbridge explained. With a larger fund at its disposal it could undertake to publish many manuscripts without guarantee, and would thus encourage the advancement of learning more than is now possible. At present works of great importance often are kept unpublished for years. As an illustration he referred to the history of the American colonies by Professor Osgood, three volumes of which were published years ago and the four remaining are still in manuscript form. The gift of Dwight W. Morrow has now assured the publication of these very valuable books, the dean said, but there are many other contributions kept from the use of other students indefinitely.

"Does it not seem possible to you that Columbia's requirement that its candidates for the Ph.D. degree have their theses published might work an undue hardship on the men and women who, after spending money for years to get their various degrees, are then forced to pay to have their final contribution placed in book form? Naturally, a number of books bearing on the Columbia University source mark is something to be proud of from the point of view of the institution, but how about the individual?" the Monitor representative asked.

Rules Hard on Students
Dean Woodbridge smiled. "Of course our rule works a hardship on our students, for many of them must spend money for this purpose even if they have to borrow it. But is not life made up of overcoming hardships? Aren't we getting too much afraid of hardships?" He showed the visitor four volumes representing the doctor's theses. "We have felt that when students know that their work is to be sent out to other people they put greater effort into its perfection," the dean explained. "We feel it helps us to hold our scholarship demands high, too. If it were not for publication there would be a temptation to let some pass without sufficient merit. Now every one may judge of Columbia's standards for this degree."

At New York University, John R. Turner, dean of the Washington Square College, admitted that practically every university was facing the same problem in hoping for the publication of the more scholarly works. He said:

It is an economic problem which must somehow be solved. The books must come out, although their sale does not promise to support them. I have in mind a book which the author spent four years in producing, which was refused by publishers until he would guarantee a part of its cost. That is being used by advanced students in many colleges, and as reference book, yet I believe that book will influence the country far more than a textbook which has had a much more ready sale and is less scholarly.

We must have the advanced books and someone must pay for them. If the publishers cannot afford to, the col-

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lege must raise the funds. Here is a recommendation from our own book store, which suggests that the problem could be solved by publishing one popular text for every one of slow sale, thus carrying the less profitable ones on the profits of the sellers.

Dean Turner said that publishers in Europe were more encouraging to the scholars, most of them printing their books without heavy subsidy, because they felt it would lend prestige to their concerns to sponsor a good book. "In this country there is not enough forward-looking among publishers," he said. "They think too much about making money in the present rather than in building up prestige for the future."

Speaking for E. P. Dutton & Co., which handles many scholarly books, John Macrae, vice-president, said that conditions made it more expensive to publish now than early in 1917, just before the country entered the war.

"Rents are so high and labor is expensive," said Mr. Macrae, "and we simply cannot afford to take big chances with many books. We would like to do it for the good ones, but our business would not stand it long. I do not regard Dean Woodbridge's report aimed at us publishers. He is simply stating the facts of high production costs and I hope some way can be found to meet this situation."

R. R. Smith, head of the college department at Macmillan Company, would not speak on the subject, as he said that each manuscript received individual treatment when it was received and no general statement could be applied to the situation at that firm.

MORE EMPLOYEES IN BAY STATE

Increases Shown in 16 Out of 18 Industries
Increase in the number of employees in Massachusetts industrial establishments in November, compared with October, is indicated in the figures compiled by the statistics of the State Department of Labor and Industries. The statistics represent a new endeavor on the part of the department to gather data which will act as a barometer of business conditions in the Commonwealth. The conclusions are reached on the basis of 202 manufacturing establishments, and the department makes the following statement:

The aggregate number of employees on the pay-rolls of these 202 industrial establishments for the pay-roll week in November was 123,361, an increase of 2730 persons or 2.3 per cent, when compared with the October aggregate of 120,631. Increases in the number of employees were noted in 16 of the 18 industries named. A decrease occurred in the manufacture of automobiles, including bodies and parts, and in the men's clothing industry. The total pay-roll for the week in November was \$2,794,926, an increase of 10.2 per cent when compared with the similar total for October (\$2,535,739). The average weekly earnings per employee in November was \$22.66, or \$1.64 more than the average for the corresponding week in October (\$21.02). It should be considered, however, that three-fourths of the establishments, the data for which were tabulated in October, reported pay-rolls for the week including the holiday, Oct. 12.

It is reasonable to assume that had a full week been reported for in October, the average would have more closely approximated the November weekly average. This is borne out by reference to the second table showing the extent of wage adjustments during the month Oct. 14 to Nov. 15, showing that only 18 increases occurred, all of which were relatively small, and there were no decreases, out of 305 establishments reporting in November. It also appears that where a holiday occurs, it does not mean the absolute subtraction of a day's earnings to the employee, the subtraction of \$1.64 in the average weekly earnings in this instance being one of but 7.2 per cent, although the loss in days was one-fifth or one-in-six, depending upon the operating schedules in effect in the individual establishments. It is evident

that efforts were made, both by employers and their employees, to minimize the effect of the cessation of operations on the holiday by making up the time during the days preceding or following the holiday.

Briefly summarized, there were increases in the average weekly earnings in 16 of the 18 industries named, ranging from 49 cents in the paper and wood pulp industry to \$3.64 in the furniture industry. A decrease of 30 cents occurred in the average for the printing and publishing of newspapers, and of 88 cents in carpet manufacturing. In each month the average for the printing and publishing of newspapers was the highest (\$33.06 in October and \$32.76 in November), and for the hosiery and knit goods industry it was the lowest (\$17.36 in October and \$18.98 in November). The average for the boot and shoe industry in each month was very nearly the same as that for all industries represented.

BIG BRIDGE DRAW READY TO PLACE

Interstate Structure at Kittery Nearly Completed

KITTERY, Me., Dec. 15 (Special).—Officials of Maine and New Hampshire and the general public will be present next Tuesday to witness the placing of the draw span which is the final link in the interstate bridge between Kittery and Portsmouth. This span is 300 feet long and weighs 1,500,000 pounds. It has been constructed a half-mile from the bridge location and will have to be floated down the river for placing.

The raising of this mass of steel work into place will call for extremely delicate engineering, since it must go between two towers 150 feet in height, with only six inches to spare for adjustment. This draw span will be connected with counter-weights by 64 cables, 1/2 inch in diameter, which will pass over sheaves, after the manner of window weights and pulleys. The draw can be raised 150 feet straight up into the air and will always remain in a horizontal position.

Although the placing of this final span will make it possible to walk across the bridge, it will not be open to traffic until spring. An asphalt floor will be laid and this cannot be done during the cold weather.

VERMONT GRANGERS FOR AN INCOME TAX

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 15.—The Vermont State Grange closed annual sessions here yesterday with the adoption of resolutions. They placed the Grange on record among other things for sharp economy in government affairs; for a state income tax; for the prevention of further exemption from taxation of private property, for a state board of appraisal to equalize appraisals of town officials; for the "pay-as-you-go" policy in building roads; for the banning of all Sunday sports; for banning trucks carrying more than three tons from highways. A resolution favoring a gasoline tax to place the burden of maintenance upon those who use them the most failed of adoption.

DEVON CATTLE CLUB ELECTS
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 15.—W. H. Neil of Mt. Vernon, N. H., was re-elected president of the National Devon Cattle Club in the annual meeting here yesterday. He is one of the best known Devon breeders in the country. Reports read indicated increasing popularity of Devon cattle. Officers and directors were present from many parts of the country.

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Art and Music

Caro-Delvaile's Decorations

Decorative paintings by M. Henry Caro-Delvaile were shown yesterday afternoon at an invitation exhibition at the St. Botolph Club, Newbury Street, Boston. The pictures will be on public view from Dec. 18 to Dec. 30, inclusive, from 9 to 11 a. m. and from 2 to 4 p. m.

M. Caro-Delvaile has a large, bold style and a vigorous feeling for color, resulting in paintings that rather are strong, considered as murals, but altogether enlivening, considered as decorations. One wall is given over to seven paintings of roosters and hens, the yellowish backgrounds making the brilliant coloring of the birds simply sing. The artist has a keen feeling for dramatic action; as is evident not only in his barnyard duets but in his pictures of Spanish gypsy dancers, which are nearly always painted in pairs, and with a sense of physical and mental responses of the performers to each other. There are handsome still-life paintings of fruits and flowers, and again the color scheme is high pitched yet consistent. Two decorative panels, "Pigeons and Lilies" and "Pigeons and Mimosa," show that this painter can evoke the romantic mood. His drawings and paintings of cats alone would be worth a visit to the show—they are at once so pictorial and humorous.

Alice R. Huger Smith's Paintings

At the Boston Art Club have been placed on view a large collection of small landscape paintings and prints by Alice R. Huger Smith of Charleston, S. C. It is evident that the artist has been strongly influenced by the French schools of Japanese prints, both in her painting and print making. Moonlight themes appeal to her and those moments just after sunset and just before dawn when objects of nature are seen in bulk rather than in detail, and atmospheric haze blends the whole scene into a harmony of minor tones. Trees in silhouette, with their drooping of southern moss, often appear in these pleasant pictures, and birds winging their way over the reeds of brown marshes. The compositions might be more simplified, judging from the best Japanese models, but the painter's methods are her own and her product is worth while.

Boston Art Exhibitions

Boston Art Club—Water colors by Alice R. Huger Smith. Club—Illustrations by Wyeth. Brooks Reed's—French paintings. Copley Gallery—Early American Portraits. Dot & Richards—Paintings by Alice Worthington Ball and William Tudor; etchings by Sears Gallagher. Goodspeed's—Woodcuts by H. H. Brown. Grace Horne's—Paintings by Svendsen and Halliwell. Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by Philip Little; other members' work. Irving & Casson—Monotypes by Humphrey. R. C. and N. M. Vose—Small paintings.

Harvard Glee Club

Last evening in Symphony Hall, the Harvard Glee Club, Dr. Archibald T. Davidson, conductor, gave the first of a series of three concerts. Last evening the club was assisted by Louise Homer. The membership of an organization such as the Harvard Glee Club, of necessity changes from year to year, yet the influx of new voices makes surprisingly little change in the general effect of the singing. The same perfections so noticeable in the past are still to be observed and are still worthy of the praise and admiration so often accorded them, yet it must be confessed that certain defects remain as well. Is it not possible that in his search for refinement Dr. Davidson has gone too far? A chorus of young men should give to their singing, an enthusiasm, a youthful vigor, a freshness, which was often sadly missed last evening. This spirit of youth is too rare and precious a thing to be suppressed. Rarely did the club indulge in a resounding fortissimo, rarely did they sing with joyous abandon; all, for the most part, was in half tints, delicately modulated it is true and often of exquisite quality, yet over-faciously often affected.

Mime, Homer sang 13 songs and in addition the solo part in a rhapsody by Brahms. Her 13 songs and the rhapsody might have been compressed into a single piece, so little variety of style or interpretation did the singer contrive to impart to the music, yet, as Homer was evidently well versed in the good will of her audience and gave evident pleasure by her singing. The program was judiciously selected and fortunately contained none of the musical absurdities so often written for male voices. The lighter pieces were three Russian folk songs, (one of them the inevitable song of the Volga Boatmen) well calculated to exhibit the club's virtuosity. So, too, was Morley's "Fa la"—"Fire, fire, my heart." "Bach's" "Crucifixus" can hardly compare with Lotti's more familiar setting, although the combination of organ and piano in the accompaniment produced an original color effect. Brahms' rhapsody is decidedly not among the most inspired of that master's compositions. S. M.

"Mazeppa"

Tschalkowsky's "Mazeppa" was presented for the first time in Boston by the Russian Grand Opera Company at the Boston Opera House last evening. The production was not particularly well cast, and the singers and the orchestra were not at their best. Hence it is difficult to form a just opinion of the opera musically. Much of it seemed tedious, but there were passages both beautiful and dramatically effective, notably in the scaffold scene. Mr. Redeen with grand fatherly makeup and the demeanor of an offended dignitary, was by no means the fiery and reckless hetman of history and legend. His singing was better than his acting; here his

moderation was in happy contrast to the tendency of his associates to double all their 's at the expense of intonation. Much of the time their singing sounded like the conversation of Mr. Honegger's Horatius and his friends, which was probably not what Tschalkowsky intended. If Miss Guseva, the Maria, for example, would always exercise the vocal restraint she showed in the final scene last night, her singing would give more pleasure. The entire company again gave itself with the greatest earnestness to its task, and this, probably, was the reason for the cordial reception by the audience. Tonight, "La Juive."

ECONOMY URGED ON STATE GOVERNMENT

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 15.—A resolution urging economy in the expenditure of state money was adopted by the Maine State Grange yesterday. A resolution favoring the standardization of milk which was reported "ought not to pass" by the committee was similarly acted upon by the Grange as a whole. A resolution opposing any change in the 54-hour law was referred to the committee on legislation.

F. P. Washburn, State Commissioner of Agriculture, in a report presented for the committee on agriculture, emphasized the great need for co-operation among farmers in buying and selling, declaring that in no other way can the farmer stabilize his business so effectively as by co-operative effort.

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Sandwich Tray—Handled—clear glass with gold encrusted border. \$5.00	Covered Bonbon—footed and flat \$5.50 and \$6.00
Wafer and Cheese Dish—with gold encrusted border—for Sunday night tea service \$6.50	Covered Cheese and Cracker, special \$12.00
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CONFERENCES SOLVING CAPITAL AND LABOR QUESTION IN BRITAIN

Bi-Monthly Meetings Held by Employers and Workmen in Different Parts of the Country to Discuss Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 24.—The ever-recurring differences and rival interests displayed by Labor and Capital the world over are nowhere more insistently demanding a solution than in England, where foreign trade is an absolute necessity for industry.

The British have become proverbial for finding a way out of their difficulties without resorting to extreme measures. In the matter of providing an adjustment for the relations of Capital and Labor they appear to be again finding the happy compromise.

Conference Plan Works Well
The conference habit, or the plan of laying the cards on the table in proving a real and very valuable medium for the exchange of ideas between employers and employed in Britain. It is going further than this and offers to open the way to complete industrial peace.

In 1915 when industrial disputes were a serious menace the Industrial League and Council organized by a few Labor representatives and some employers commenced a series of such peace conferences. Week-end gatherings are now held once or twice a month in different parts of the country. I had heard of these conferences, and being interested was recently accorded the privilege of attending one.

The meeting place on this occasion was a few miles outside London, at the residence of a prominent employer in the city. Here there came during the Saturday afternoon about 30 representative employers and employed.

The first session of the conference did not start till 7 p. m., so we had the whole afternoon in which to become acquainted with each other and the beautiful house and grounds placed at our disposal. After indulging in that institution, which is such an inseparable part of English home life, afternoon tea, we strolled out into the grounds. Some played a game of bowls, others inspected the beautiful old gardens, and still others went

for walks through the fields and woods.

After dinner, at dusk, the round table conference began. The subject, on this occasion, International Trade, was introduced by a prominent employer in the engineering trades, who had but recently returned from a world tour undertaken for the purpose of investigating industrial conditions and searching for new markets for his firm's products. The discussion followed and continued throughout the next day, Sunday, with intervals for social intercourse and more games and walks.

Perhaps the most interesting feature, and the one which makes these conferences a valuable contribution to the establishment of proper relations between Capital and Labor, is the attitude of the speakers to each other and their tempered handling in debate of very difficult and touchy questions.

The questions of increased output by the workers in industry, payment by results, works committees, closer co-operation with the workers in the management of industry, etc., all inevitably came into the discussion of international trade. Not a single note of bitterness or impatience was displayed by any speaker, even though some deep-lying grievances were voiced by individuals on both sides. In fact, the writer was not able always to tell which side a speaker represented, so impartially did most of those present submit their remarks.

Scheme Is Widespread
Everyone took part in the discussion quite freely, so that it was noted that no one person or even two or three persons in any way dominated. There was an entire absence of any suspicion of servility on the one hand or of snobishness on the other. It was a meeting of equals who had met to solve a problem which vitally concerned all.

Some very intimate and personal experiences were related. These came

from both sides and revealed that at times the obstinacy of an employer or the shortsighted action of a trade union official had precipitated trouble and created suspicion which it had taken the rank and file a long time to forget. Conferences such as these would certainly tend to limit the danger of such occurrences.

The demand for such work as the League is doing and proof of its value in British industrial circles is shown by the wide extent of its activities. Over 500 conferences have been held to date in different parts of the country, the attendance at these reaching a total of 100,000 representatives of Labor and Capital.

HARVARD UNABLE TO FIND 'NEW STAR'

Report of Rumanian Astronomer Unsubstantiated

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 14 (By The Associated Press)—Astronomers have been agog for several days over the reported discovery of a new star visible to the naked eye. A "nova" of the first magnitude was the word that came from Zwierel, a Rumanian astronomer, in announcing his find.

Novae, as new stars are called, are of interest to astronomers the world over; a "naked eye nova" such as the one which Zwierel reports is a subject of highest importance. Eyes and glasses in astronomical observatories were trained at once on the position given by the Rumanian, immediately the announcement was made, but to date none of the many astronomers reporting to the Harvard College Observatory, which receives all their reports in this country for American dissemination or for relay abroad, have confirmed Zwierel's discovery.

Harvard received the word of the newcomer in the firmament in a cablegram from the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams in Copenhagen. It announced the finding on Dec. 1, or, as Zwierel says, "a nova of the first magnitude, in right ascension 18 hours, 48 minutes, declination plus 28 degrees." This position is approximately 10 degrees southeast of Vega, a star familiar because of its brightness.

The Harvard astronomers, under the direction of Prof. Harlow Shapley, immediately made search for the new star. As one of first magnitude it should be easily spotted. It was said, but examination of a photograph of that section of the heavens made at Harvard on the night of Nov. 25 showed no star so bright in the position given. Photographs made since also failed to reveal a nova in that vicinity.

Whether Zwierel saw a stray star that flashed once with unusual brilliancy and then hid its light under a heavenly bushel, was mistaken in identifying some known spot as a new one, or in fact found a nova that no one else has yet been able to see is the question that American astronomers who have been watching for developments in the matter are considering.

AIRPLANE FOR WORK IN TROPICS
SYDNEY, Australia, Nov. 1.—The exploration expedition by airplane recently attempted in western Papua, has failed owing to the effects of the tropical heat on the machine. The members of the expedition are proceeding to the Fly River on foot. Mr. Lang, the pilot, declared that the tropical rain and heat were such that no machine except one built entirely of metal, and with an engine of extra high horsepower, could withstand the conditions.

OIL TANK NEAR STOCKHOLM
STOCKHOLM, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The Swedish-English Mineral Oil Company is about to construct large tank installations on the Rasta estate, Bodnors, outside Stockholm. The first phase should be ready for use early next summer with a capacity of 11,000,000 liters.

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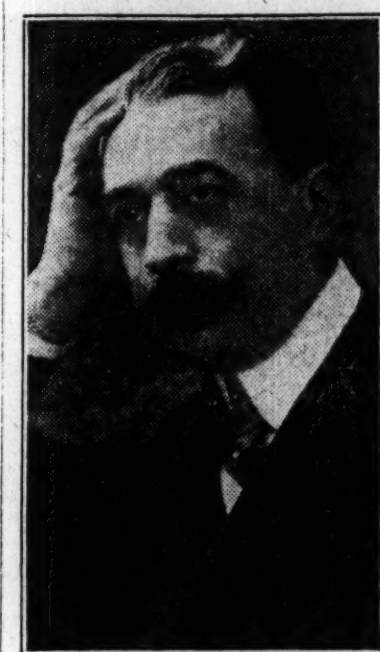
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French Senator Is Expert Economist

His Wide Experience Benefits Many in International Court

PARIS, Nov. 22 (Special Correspondence)—Senator Etienne Clémentel stands today as one of France's leading authorities on economic questions. As president of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris, he presides over the International take an important position in international commerce as time goes on. In this way M. Clémentel is not only able to give his valuable advice to his



Photograph by Henri Manuel, Paris
Etienne Clémentel

own countrymen but it is extended to the business men of all the countries who are members of the chamber.

Etienne Clémentel entered the service of the Minister of the Colonies as a young man and showed such excellent administrative ability that not so many years afterward he became minister himself. He is a native of Auvergne and still takes an active part in the affairs of his native province.

Like many others, the war brought out his latent qualities. His services to his country during that period were expressed by an intelligent activity analogous to that of Herbert Hoover, with whom he was associated for some time on the Inter-Allied Wheat Committee.

During the Clemenceau Ministry he held many ministerial portfolios at the same time on account of his administrative genius. From 1915 to 1919, he held the posts of Minister of Post and Telegraphs and Minister of Commerce. In addition, he was from 1916 to 1917 Minister of Labor and of Agriculture, and Minister of the Merchant Marine from 1917 to 1919. Chairman of the Supreme Economic Council and of the committee on economic questions that sat during the prepara-

tion of the Versailles Peace Treaty, he also held the chairmanship of the Inter-Allied Council on Blockades. At present he is president of the Office National du Commerce Extérieur and a member of every committee in the French Senate that has anything to do with commercial affairs.

M. Clémentel is a draftsman of talent, and it is said that during meetings, when things are dragging a bit, he takes paper and pencil from his pocket and starts sketching those around him. He is finding time in spite of his many duties to write two volumes describing the work of the Carnegie Foundation during the war.

DE VALERA LETTER SCORNED BY IRISH

Many Former Friends Hope He Will Be Deported

DUBLIN, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—One of the troubles of the Free State Government has been the persistent rumor that they were seeking peace with the irregulars. This rumor, according to the ministers, had added to their difficulties, especially in Cork. The Government's peace terms, however, include the surrender of all arms and ammunition and a recognition of the authority of the people as represented in An Dail.

Recently a letter from Mr. de Valera was published in the Irish press under the caption "No Negotiations." It says: "The principles which Republicans are defending are by their nature irreducible and not open to compromise. Victory for the Republic or utter defeat and extermination are now the alternatives."

The press is unanimous in condemning Mr. de Valera's attitude. The Independent says: "No Irish leader ever before made such a confession of bankruptcy in statesmanship." The Irish Times says: "In spite of its heavy losses it (the Government) is not vindictive. Mr. de Valera announces that there is no truth and has been no truth in the reports that peace negotiations are in progress. The Provisional Government has announced its terms of peace and will not retreat from them. The people's policy must prevail."

These views express the feelings of the majority of Irishmen, many of whom hope that Mr. de Valera will be sent back to his own country, the United States of America, for Mr. de Valera is still a citizen of the great Republic.

BIG SCHOOL SUBSIDY REFUSED
JERUSALEM, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—A deputation has called upon the Government to ask for an increase in the annual subsidy granted to the Jewish schools in Palestine, so that the sum should be proportional to the numbers of the Jewish population. The deputation claimed that the subsidy should be increased to \$90,000. The Government, however, refused to accede to this and decided instead to make the grant \$10,000.

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ANGLO-SPANISH AGREEMENT RAISES TARIFF ON WELSH COAL

Pact to Last for Three Years, After Which Modifications May Be Made—French Get Rates Reduced

MADRID, Nov. 30 (Special Correspondence)—After many doubts and difficulties and important changes in the scheme at the last moment, the commercial treaty between England and Spain has at last been signed, and has already come into operation. The most frequent comment upon it is that it will probably give more satisfaction to England than to Spain.

Most of the difficulties have surged round the coal question, the broad feature of which is that England desired to get coal into Spain at the best tariff rates and in the largest quantities possible, while the Austrian coal owners wanted the utmost protection for their products, and began to urge that they were as good for all metallurgical purposes as the English, which had never before been claimed for them, and which was now shown to be incorrect.

This coal question in Spain is in many respects curious. Spain must have Welsh coal for her metallurgical industries, but while the quantity for this purpose is quite necessary the coal interests of Spain consider that otherwise they can now supply all the nation's needs and desire to keep out all foreign coal beyond that mentioned.

The new treaty will last for three years before it can be revised, and either party on desiring revision must give six months' notice of the fact. This is the first treaty of the kind that has been made between the two countries, the commercial arrangements between which were based on notes that passed between them in 1894, the effect of which was to guarantee that Spain should concede her minimum tariff to England together with all the advantages she conceded to any other European country.

During the three years England agrees not to raise the duties on various Spanish products already subject to taxes, and to admit others, including all the fruits, cork, and iron ore to enter free. Spain concedes in all 89 reductions from the standard tariff, whereas France, resorting to the drastic measure of a tariff war and complete suspension of commercial relations, secured modifications in 320 cases.

CAPT. AMUNDSEN AT NOME
NOME, Alaska, Dec. 15 (By The Associated Press)—Capt. Roald Amundsen, head of a Polar expedition that left Seattle in June, arrived here late yesterday by dog team. Captain Amundsen came from Wainwright, near Point Barrow, where he is wintering with the plane in which he hopes in the spring to fly over the North Pole.

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FASCISTI STAND ON RAPALLO PROVOKES STIR IN BELGRADE

Reports Prevalent That Italians Plan to Invade Albania, Montenegro and Dalmatia—Susak Already Taken

BELGRADE, Nov. 15 (Special Correspondence)—The rise of the Fascisti in Italy has provoked a lively stir here which is natural when one considers that the Fascisti with their exaggerated nationalism oppose the carrying out of the Rapallo treaty which the Facta Government desired to execute before its fall, and any other agreement with Yugoslavia.

Further reports have come in from various sources that the Fascisti threaten to invade Albania, Montenegro and Dalmatia. With this intention they have already invaded Susak, the suburb of Fiume, which is in Yugoslav territory. The Yugoslav representatives abroad have been ordered to inform the allied powers of these intentions of the Fascisti. The above reports have also been communicated to the army commanders at Sarajevo and Zagreb, whose duty it is to look after the safety of the western frontiers of Yugoslavia.

Press Told to Wait
After the first excitement due to the coming into power of the Fascisti, opinion here is already calming down. The Minister of Foreign Affairs invited the representatives of the press and recommended them to preserve equanimity during these events, and not to magnify local incidents on the frontier. The main thing just now is to await the development of events and to see what attitude the new Fascisti Government will adopt toward Yugoslavia.

The most important paper, the Politika, in a leader analyzes the program of the Fascisti in the following manner:
In internal politics the chief aim of the Fascisti is the strengthening and the consolidation of the national unity. For that reason they have turned their attention specially to certain marked differences, which in their opinion, exist between North and South Italy. In foreign politics they profess the most extreme national program: pretensions to Nice, Savoy

and the Mediterranean. As far as concerns the Adriatic Sea, they consider that it ought to be an Italian lake, and that for Italy the Adriatic problem is one of the most vital. Such a program affects the interests of the great powers, France and England, while the pretensions to Dalmatia and Fiume concern Yugoslavia, and in this last question the Fascisti go to the extreme of implacability.

Fascisti Militarists
In their method of work in internal politics they are militaristic. The Fascisti organizations represent a military framework into which the whole nation can be fitted at any time. For this reason they emphasize strongly a rigid, military discipline in their ranks. In foreign politics they seek their allies among peoples, who are, like the Fascisti, themselves, dissatisfied with the present international situation. One of the Fascisti members of Parliament asserted at a meeting that the best allies of Italy are the Hungarians and Turks.

But demagoguery is all very well while a party is not in power; when it comes to direct affairs such a program becomes a heavy burden. The Russian maximists have carried out substantial reductions in their program little by little during the last few years. The Politika thinks, therefore, that the Italian national maximalists will do the same thing, and in a shorter time. Only one question is put forward by the Politika: whether the Fascisti will consider it easier to succeed in Dalmatia and the Adriatic, i. e., against Yugoslavia, than in Nice, Savoy and the Mediterranean, where they would come into conflict with the great powers, France and England.

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The Southern Heavens for January Evenings

By EDWARD SKINNER KING
RECENT bulletin issued by the Harvard College Observatory, announces the discovery of another comet. The news was received by cable from the Central Bureau of Astronomical Telegrams in Copenhagen, which is the great distributing center of such intelligence east of the Atlantic, as the Harvard Observatory is west of the Atlantic. This is the fourth comet found during 1922, and was discovered by Mr. J. F. Skjellerup of Rose Bank, Cape of Good Hope. Following the usual practice, a message of discovery was sent immediately to Copenhagen, whence it was disseminated in Europe. Similarly, the Harvard Observatory passed on the message from Copenhagen to other American observatories.

This is the second comet found by Mr. Skjellerup this year, the earlier one occurring last May. Mr. Skjellerup has many comets to his credit in the past, and has received several medals which are awarded for the discovery of unexpected comets. As soon as a comet is announced, many astronomers watch it and note accurately its position from night to night. The first three positions on different nights give the matter at some later period. The sun is in one focus of the ellipse, the other focus is far distant out in space. Other comets with greater velocity may go off in a parabolic orbit, never to return to our sun again. Still other comets with excessive velocities may have hyperbolic orbits, which also preclude the comet's return. Of course some of the supposed parabolic or hyperbolic orbits may be simply ellipses much drawn out. In fact, considering the very short period when a comet can be observed, it is astounding what can be done by computation. The small arc traversed by the comet when near the sun differs very little in plan for the three curves. From the very slight change in curvature, the computer must determine the character of the path. It is not surprising that considerable uncertainty exists for results are based on a few observations made only a few nights apart. To obtain an exact orbit observations must be widely extended should be available. Nevertheless a preliminary orbit, even of less accuracy, is desirable, and for computation a parabolic form is frequently assumed. From the results an ephemeris is prepared, showing where the comet may be found for a few weeks in advance. This facilitates observing, and deviations from the predicted positions throw further light on the true path.

The latest bulletin from the Harvard Observatory gives the elements of Skjellerup's Comet, as computed by Wood. The elements of a comet define the position of its path. The plane of the ellipse, in which the earth travels around the sun, and the line from the sun to the vernal equinox, or the first point in Aries, are the standards of reference. According to the elements given in the bulletin, the plane of this comet's orbit intersects the plane of the ecliptic in a line lying in longitude 26 degrees from the equinox, and is tilted at an angle of 23 degrees. The position of the perihelion is given, where the comet will be about 88,000,000 miles from the sun. The time of perihelion passage is Jan. 1, 1923. The ephemeris added shows that on Dec. 18 the comet will be in right ascension 12 hours and 53 minutes, in declination 29 degrees south of the equator. Accordingly, on that date it will be visible, as a telescopic object, in the morning sky at southern latitudes.

Prof. A. O. Leuschner, director of the Students' Observatory, Berkeley, California, points out that the elements of the Skjellerup Comet are similar to those of the comet discovered by Brooks on Aug. 28, 1892, which was visible for 13 weeks. If the two comets are identical, as seems probable, then the period or some multiple of the comet's period must be 30 years, the interval between the two apparitions. The orbit of the comet of 1892 was computed as being parabolic, but it may be a case of the elongated ellipse, so that now after a sojourn of 30 years the comet has returned under the gravitational pull of the sun.

The Constellations
This is the time of year when the most brilliant constellations are overhead. Sirius, the brightest of the stars, is not far from the zenith. Northward, on either side of the Milky Way, we have Rigel, Betelgeuse, Aldebaran, Procyon, Pollux, and Capella. Southward, we see Canopus, and other splendid stars in Carina, Puppis, and Vela. Then come Alpha in the Southern Cross, and the stars of the Centaur. Achernar and Fomalhaut are in the southwest, while Regulus and the Sickle are rising north of the east point. The Large Magellanic Cloud, on the meridian, the Smaller Cloud is on the right hand but not so high in altitude. The distance is of the order of 100,000 light-years. Alpherat, dull-red in color, is the only marked star in its vicinity in the east. Corvus and Crater, as usual, follow Hydra.

The Planets

The planet Mars is the conspicuous evening star at the present time. Its position for Jan. 31 is marked on the accompanying map. Earlier in the month it is farther west than the boundary of the map, and sets before our time of observation. It is moving quite rapidly to the eastward, as it recedes from the earth. Its light is

decreasing with the distance. The planet Mercury reaches greatest eastern elongation from the sun on Jan. 13, and may be seen in the western sky after sunset around that date. Uranus and Neptune are also in the evening sky, but are outside the range of unaided vision. The other planets are all morning stars.

On Jan. 2, the earth is in perihelion or nearest to the sun. Its distance from the sun will be about 3,000,000 miles less than when in aphelion six months later.

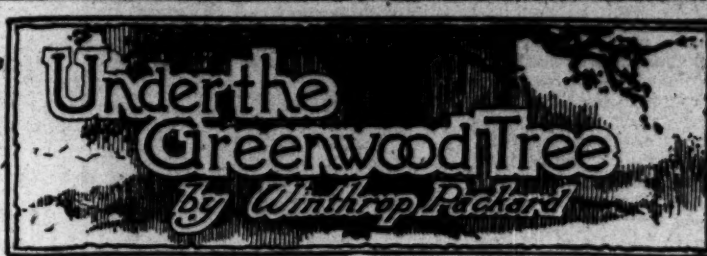
Announcement is also made by the Harvard Observatory of the redisclosure of Perrine's comet by NaRamura of the University Observatory, Kyoto, Japan. This comet was originally discovered by C. D. Perrine at the Lick Observatory, California, Dec. 8, 1896. It has an elliptical orbit, which it traverses in a period of about 6½ years. It was next seen in 1909. Now it has been sighted again. At the intermediate dates, 1903 and 1916, when the comet should have been near us, for some reason it escaped observation. Probably it was quite faint as its brightness now is reported to be of the thirteenth magnitude.

**COAL PRICES IN
BRITAIN EXAMINED**
Special Committee Investigates Cause of Abnormal Cost
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Nov. 30.—For some time past, a special committee has been considering the question of whether the British household is paying too much for his coal, and the report of this committee, which is expected this month, is likely to arouse much interest. Today the retail price of Derby Brights—to take a good average type of coal—is 47s. a ton, as compared with 54s. last May and 27s. in 1913. Why, it is asked, should the price in April, this year, have been exactly double what it was before the war, and it is not clear that this price was too high, when such a large reduction has since been made, although in other classes of goods the general trend of prices since April has been upward, rather than downward?

The questions are both far ones, but as usual, everyone concerned has a good answer to them. The miner points to his earnings which in purchasing value have even fallen below the pre-war level; the colliery owner points to his profits which are in many cases represented today by a minus quantity; finally the coal purveyor, in the course of a detailed analysis of the items which go to make up the cost of the coal to the consumer, asserts that his profits came down from 10½d. per ton in 1913 to 5d. per ton in the summer of 1922. So there you are—No one is to blame, but the fact remains that the price of household coal has not fallen since the war to the same extent as the majority of the other ordinary items of housekeeping expenses which now average about 50 per cent more than they used to be, while coal is nearly 80 per cent higher. In view of this, it is interesting to look into the question a little more closely. The pit head price of a ton of Derby Brights, which was 15s. in 1913 and 26s. 6d. on May 25, 1922, and was reduced by 7s. in the following month, giving a net increase since 1913 of 50 per cent. Colliery owners are said to pay about 40 per cent more in wages to the miners than they did in 1913 and their other expenses also are at least proportionately higher than they were before the war. Moreover their total sales are in most cases lower both as regards household

coal and coal used industrially or for shipping purposes. It does not seem, therefore, that the trouble lies in the direction. Nor apparently are the much-abused railways to blame, for their charges were on May 30 somewhat less than 50 per cent above pre-war prices and since then they have been reduced.

According to the coal purveyors the increased cost to the consumer is traceable chiefly to the increased wagon hire which has risen 100 per cent; to increased wages of loaders and carmen (120 per cent); to increased cartage expenses (175 per cent); and a long list of other increases varying from 80 per cent to 300 per cent. Their own profit, they say, was reduced by over a half and on May 25, 1922, was only 5d. per ton. The date is important because in the following month retail coal prices in London were reduced all round—in the case of Derby Brights by 9s. a ton—of which the coal purveyor contributed



"The Wood Eternal"

THE bosom of the good gray earth rises and falls in rhythmic motions that take thousands of centuries to register. It is like a vast slow, majestic breathing. At various times during the ages almost all of North America has been sea bottom. Again it has risen and let the sea run clear; shouldering its way upward until mountain systems, far mightier than those we now know,

no symptoms of decay. Perhaps the oldest living tree in the world is the cypress still standing in the City of Mexico for which there is said to be historical data showing its age to be 5000 years.

The "bald cypress" of the tidewater swamps of the southern United States grows only with its roots under water. That they may breathe these roots send up singular growths called "knees," hollow wooden pyramids, sometimes several feet high, that protrude most grotesquely above the dark swamp water. The trees themselves are "swell-butted," as the lumbermen say, that is, large at the very bottom but tapering soon to a columnar trunk that rises grandly, smooth and clean, sometimes a hundred feet to the first limb. They grow in scattered dignity, sweet and sour gum, ash and maple crowding about their bases but reaching at their best not one-half of their height. Wherever the cypresses grow the wood is a temple of which the trunks of these great trees are the columns, holding up the sky for a

The buttressed roots give them good anchorage in the mud in which they stand and their towering trunks are from five to 12 feet in diameter. Their age, readily proved by counting the rings in the stumps where the lumbermen have been at work, is anywhere from 600 to 1200 years. A few trees are older and there is one mighty, moss-grown patriarch in the Big Salkehatchie Swamp in South Carolina which is estimated to be 1600 years old.

Perhaps the biggest and oldest of all the red cypress trees in the world today are in this Big Salkehatchie swamp. Not far from them along the smooth highway which leads to Atlanta, Georgia, and on to more southern winter resorts thousands of motors purr, carrying pleasure seekers south for the winter. Few indeed of the passers realize the wonders of these big trees which are so near at hand, as wonderful in their way as the sequoias and giant redwoods of the Pacific coast which are visited and admired by thousands yearly. Trunks of the Big Salkehatchie Cypress Company, a lumber plant of Varnville, S. C., go daily along level miles of pines, then down grade and for some miles further travel over corduroy roads deep into the heart of this 40 mile long swamp. Deer, bear, alligators and wild turkeys still dwell in parts of this swamp where, save for the passing lumber trains and the thrashing uproar of the giant "skidding machines," nature is as untrammelled and primeval as in the day of the centuries long gone. For a little time each day you may hear the shouts and singing of the negroes at work, the chugging of engines, the toot of signal whistles and the mighty thrashing as the skidding machines pick up 60 foot logs and slam them along a quarter mile, crashing through the still standing hardwood on overhead wire trolleys, and finally lay them gently on the long logging trains. The silence falls, the lumbermen and the train with its giant logs go back to the high land and the wild creatures of the swamp come forth again and roam in peace. Strangely enough one does not miss these giant trees after they are gone. The hard wood trees which they dwarfed seem to take on new height and the swamp world moves on with the same patient dignity which it has shown for 1000 years and will show for as many more to come. The green of growing young cypresses pricks through the undergrowth, ready to take the places of those that fall before the ax—in another 1200 years!

Sentimentally speaking, it seems a pity that these great trees should go. It will take ten centuries to replace them, yet in ten years or less the Big Salkehatchie will be bare of marketable cypress, as will most of the other tidewater swamps of America. On the other hand, they are so isolated that few people of the whole world know of their existence and fewer still would be able to make pilgrimages into the swamp depths to see them. It is an heroic adventure to reach them and get them out for the service of mankind, and that service is great indeed, for they make the finest lumber that exists. Let us not, therefore, however much we feel that the greatest of all great trees of what-

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ever species should be preserved, being of greater worth for their sentimental than for their economic value, regret too much the passing of the giant tide-water cypress trees. They dwell in such inaccessible depths that if it were not for the lumbermen few would know of their existence. They are not massed in stately forests like the redwoods of the west, but scattered in lonely dignity in the depths of almost inaccessible swamps. Very likely it is better for mankind that their everlasting wood should be brought out and used.

However, the big Salkehatchie Company has a heart and a kindly thought for the sentimental value of these great trees. The giant of all is to stand untouched. Fortunately, it stands close by a county road where the general public may reach it easily. Together with some lesser cypresses, that are yet many centuries old and that group near it, it is to be preserved. It has been named "The R. H. Downman Cypress" in honor of a lumberman who did yeoman service during the great war. It will have a bronze tablet placed on its trunk and the land just about it to be kept as a park in its honor that all who wish may see the last of a noble race of trees. It should live for centuries yet. It has been nominated for a place in "The Tree Hall of Fame."

This greatest of all red cypress trees is 100 feet from the ground to the first limb, five feet in diameter at that height and is said to contain 19,600 feet of timber, log scale. Whoever motors through this section of South Carolina this winter should call at Varnville on Mr. E. C. Glenn, manager of the Big Salkehatchie Company. He will be proud to show it and perhaps in doing so give a glimpse as well of the giant "skidders" toting the giant logs through the 40-mile depths of the Big Salkehatchie swamp or even possibly a glimpse of a bear or a wild turkey along the line of the lumber railroad. All these are worth seeing.

DRYS IN SWEDEN SAY LEGISLATORS BROKE PROMISES

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—The prohibitionist conference held in Stockholm has passed several weighty resolutions. It was argued that both larger and smaller groups of prohibitionists chosen as members of the Riksdag from political considerations had helped to pass measures which had very materially tended to counteract sobriety and make it difficult for future prohibition political work. It must be made a condition sine qua non that those who receive the votes of prohibitionists must keep their promises to the electors. The conference urges the national committee of the friends of prohibition and the temperance group of the Riksdag to consider and endeavor to realize all the possibilities touched upon in the course of the conference in order to create a situation from which the element of prohibition can emanate as a fundamental rule for the whole nation. The conference urged the advancement of intense work of enlightenment amongst the women and to gather round and support the press of the prohibition movement.

JEWISH EDUCATORS TO CONFER IN BERLIN

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (Special Correspondence)—At the end of December a Jewish educational conference will be held in Berlin to discuss various economic, pedagogic, and hygienic questions related to the educational system of the Jews in Germany. In connection with the conference an exhibition will be held of examples of work done by Jewish apprentices, with a view to stimulating the interest of the Jewish youth in manual labor.

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NATIONALISTS SET AGAINST REPUBLIC

Self-Determination, However, Advocated for Union

MALMESBURY, Cape Colony, Nov. 17 (Special Correspondence)—Dr. Malan, the leader of the Nationalist Party in the Cape Province, speaking at the opening of the Cape Nationalist Congress recently, gave the latest definition of republicanism, which, he declared, had never been adopted as a party slogan by any Nationalist Party Congress.

"Republicanism, racialism, and the wish to suppress the native and colored races, with which the Nationalist Party is systematically stigmatized, are today," declared Dr. Malan, "seen to be bogies specially devised to consolidate behind General Smuts."

Even the independence deputation, Dr. Malan continued, did not ask for a republic but for the restoration of acknowledged injured rights on the ground of definite promises by the allied statesmen, and, further, for the recognition of the right of self-determination inherent in the pre-Union constitutions of the Cape Colony and Natal. And when these promises were ruthlessly trampled upon by the Peace Conference, General Hertzog publicly declared that the chapter was closed, and that henceforth the Nationalist Party would stand for the fullest self-determination of the whole Union.

On this right of self-determination, declared by General Smuts, but acknowledged in a historic declaration by the new Premier of Great Britain, the new Article 4, of the Nationalist constitution was based. It stood for a South African nationhood in the fullest sense of the word, for equality in theory and practice and for sovereign independence, which was its corollary.

The Labor Party seemed to realize today, said Dr. Malan, that as an anti-capitalist party it stood in reality much nearer to the Nationalist Party, which was thoroughly democratic and was fighting tooth and nail the abuse of capital by certain big capitalists and monopolists, than to the capitalist-ridden South African Party. "The definite assurance of two honest leaders like General Hertzog and Colonel Crewe will be sufficient to convince right-thinking men that there is no alliance between the Nationalist and Labor parties, as has been so much rumored. The truth is," continued Dr. Malan, "that the Nationalist and Labor parties will not co-operate more closely than their respective principles will allow, and in many ways they have so much in common that a certain bond must exist between them. Against such a co-operation even General Smuts can have no objection."

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Christmas Festivities at a Fur Post in the Canadian Northwest

EVER since fur traders of the early days penetrated into the hinterland of the northern and western country, Christmas has been celebrated by the natives and the people of the Canadian fur posts with feasts and dances and exchange of gifts, and the festivities, during the years when furs are plentiful, usually last until the entry of the New Year.

Midsummer is the recreation period of the natives, but with the coming of Jack Frost the hunters of the tribes go forth to bring in the winter's supply of meat, the squaws are busy tanning hides and making moccasins, mittens and fur garments for young and old, and when the first snow falls, camp is made for the winter in the heart of the chosen trapping district. From then on all the work, all the hardships, which are many, are lessened with anticipation of Christmas joys, and the shortening of the notched sticks, each notch a day, brings smiles of pleasure to the dusky faces.

Indians are care-free and improvident, generally owing from \$50 to \$200 to the fur posts for the supplies taken to the winter quarters, but during normal years the fur caught by Christmas is sufficient to repay these debts and leave a margin for the celebration. Also, when the old debts are paid, more credit is given by the traders.

The Sleights Are Loaded

Celebrating is one thing the Indian does well, and whether the distance to the fur post is 50 or 150 miles, whether the weather is mild or freezing, a week or ten days before Christmas the sleighs are loaded, the dogs harnessed, the squaws adjust papoose and pack to head and shoulders, and with the head of the family breaking trail ahead of the team, the cavalcade starts for the "Fort," as most of the fur posts are called. The Indians are wonderful travelers and "on the trail" spare neither themselves nor their dogs. So, with the added incentive of pleasures to come, the Christmas trip is usually a record breaker.

When in sight of the "Fort," bells and bright tassels are added to the dog harnesses, the squaws bring out sashes and shawls of the most vivid hue, and the dogs, proud and expecting extra food, make the journey's end in double quick time.

The Thorough Handshaking

As soon as camp is made the hunter will choose a quantity of fur, never taking all, and make his way to the store, where the trader welcomes him, with an eye on the fur pack. The Indians are great handshakers, and meeting friend or stranger will insist on shaking everyone's hand, with a kiss for women and children of Indian families he knows, and never is this ceremony omitted. The handshaking habit was started in the treaty days, when the Canadian Government made the shaking of hands a proof of friendly intentions on the side of the natives, and with 30 or 40 people crowded into a store this proof takes considerable time.

When finally the fur pack is opened in the "fur room" trading begins, until the price offered is satisfactory to the Indian. With the strong competition among fur traders this is no easy matter, but since the price paid is "in trade" the apparently high returns paid the Indians are regulated by the proportionately high prices charged for trade goods, and—sometimes by the inability of the natives to count beyond small numbers.

Most of the larger posts have missions and churches, and a visit by the whole family, if Christianized, to the missionary is the next thing on the program. A present of a belt or an article of wear goes with the visit, and a date is set for wedding ceremonies for the young people, who have given their troth while in the trapping grounds, or for the christening of babies born there.

Eskimos Appreciate Bells

On Christmas morning sermons and services are held at the church and only the old "irreconcilables" fail to attend. The bell on the little church tower does not ring often during the winter months, but the ringing brings nearly everybody within hearing, regardless of faith. Especially the Eskimos are quick to obey the summons of the bells, but they never enter the church until the bell is silent, as they say "Music better outside."

When the services are ended, the selection of gifts begins at the store, and ends only when the trader halts, remembering that many other "necessary" articles will be needed, when the holidays are over, and the families take to the trail again.

A few years ago, when furs brought the highest prices in Indian history, one hunter at Fort Smith, N. W. T., bought Christmas gifts amounting to \$568, while others averaged \$300, and only because desirable trade goods were sold out did the buying stop. The goods most in demand are bright-colored cloths, 17-jewel watches—no others will do—bracelets, rings, brooches and white men's shoes and women's hats—of the latter, the ones of oldest fashion are often the ones preferred.

A Cup of Flour

In the old days the fur companies gave a cup of flour as a Christmas and New Year's gift to every adult, and this was usually the only white man's food the Indians received during a year's course. This gift was then highly appreciated, as the flour was often brought over a distance of 2000 miles, by canoe and on men's backs. Sometimes it had to be re-ground, when it got wet on the long trip, but the mere knowledge that it was so valuable gave it a good taste.

The methods of preparing this delicacy were twofold. Some threw the flour into meat gravy, while others made a bannock, a sort of a glorified pancake, by pouring the flour, mixed with water into a pan, and frying it in grease.

The Christmas Dances

Nowadays the post managers give a dance and furnish the refreshments, including the beloved bannocks. Unbelievable quantities are consumed, and the length of the celebration, as far as dancing is concerned, depends

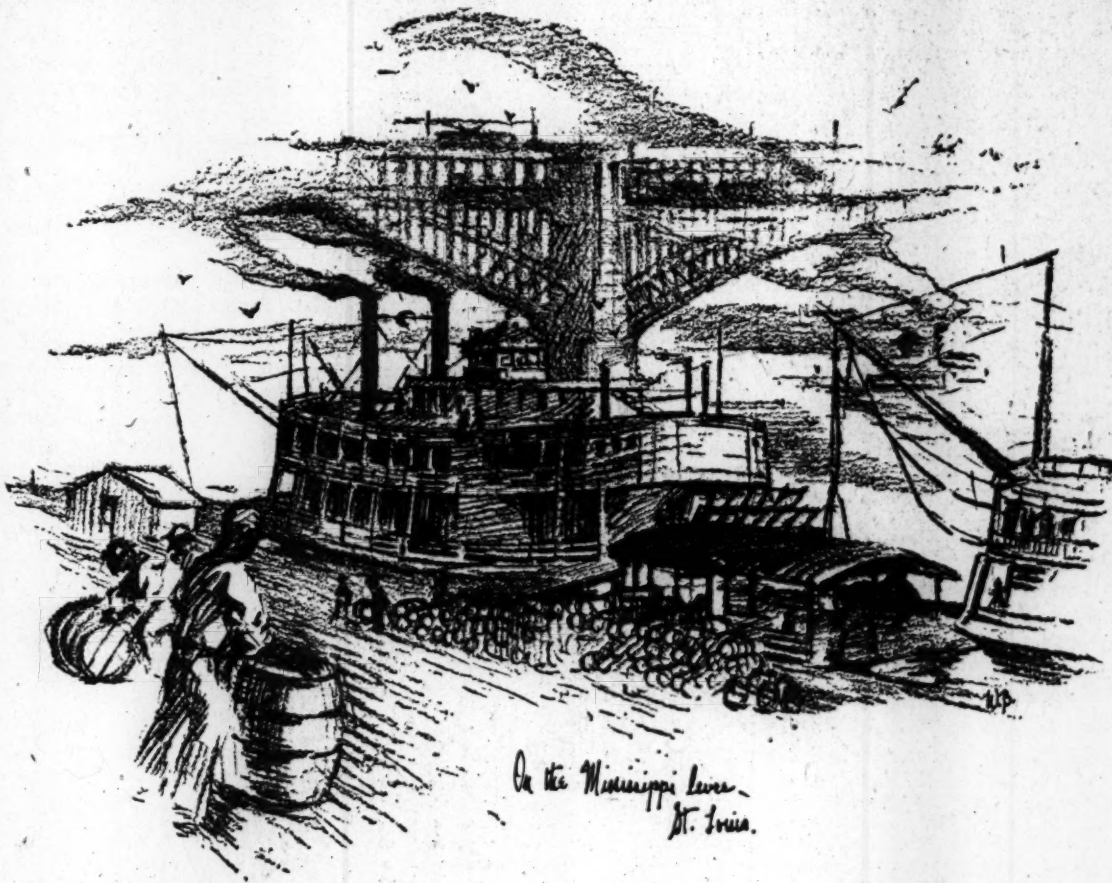
only on the ability of the musicians to keep awake. Quite a number of Indians have fiddles, as their violins are called by courtesy, and some have mouth organs and harmonicas. When none of these instruments is available, the old "tom tom" and castanets furnish the music. In many parts phonographs have made their appearance, and if the time does not suit, the "stamp-stamp" of many feet quite effectively corrects the tempo to the needs of Indian steps.

The Hudson's Bay factor at Ft. Simpson, a year ago, gave a Christmas dance at his own house to all the Indians who had congregated and as a special surprise he furnished sugar and real raisins for the bannock, be-

Old and New Along the Mississippi

GREAT barges, loaded and unloaded, on modern docks with power devices, have come upon the surface of the Mississippi, but this does not mean that the river of Mark Twain has become the river of an entirely new era, to the exclusion of the old. The day's news tells us of the change in traffic conditions of the Father of Waters, but it should tell, at the same time, that much of the atmosphere of other days still clings and will continue to cling for many years to come.

While a crane takes vast weights



On the Mississippi River.
St. Louis.

sides a whole pile of hard candy, and as the two-story house was filled right up with visitors his fame as a lavish host spread all over the country.

The largest room was reserved for dancing, the old squaws squatted on the kitchen floor, the papooses were stuck into every corner where they were not likely to be stepped upon, and the boys and girls lined the steps of the stairs, when they were not dancing. By midnight, when the dancers were warmed up, the house, sounds and atmosphere were fully Indianized.

Broken Bannock

The method of wooing on Indian maiden values, but the one most used is the food offering. The Indian language does not contain many terms of endearment, and as both sexes are rather shy, the wooer breaks off a piece of bannock or other food, and offers it to the girl. If she accepts, it signifies that further attentions are welcome. After the dance at Ft. Simpson hundreds of pieces of bannock were strewn on floors and stairs, proof that not all the Romeoos had clear sailing.

The white people at the northern fur posts sometimes join the dancers, but, when there are enough of them, they have their own dance with a preceding dinner, which offers all the delicacies the store and private larder holds.

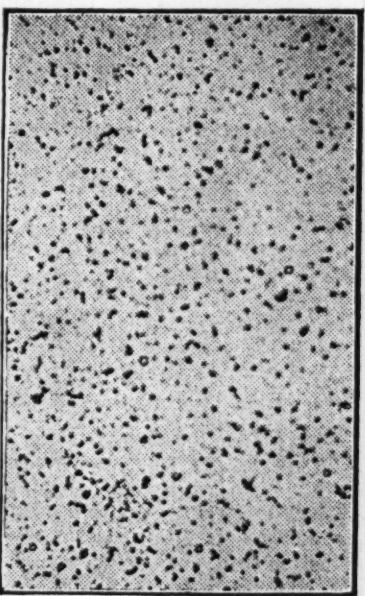
The north is lonesome in winter. Weeks often elapse before the snow-covered ground in front of post or house is broken by strange footsteps, and when the lastchattering is pulled, hand and heart go out to the visitor. The very isolation draws people together, and when they meet at the Christmas festival, their spirit of good will and happiness is the real Christmas spirit.

London Fog Reveals Its Secrets When Magnified and Photographed

London, Nov. 17

Special Correspondence

A HEAVY November fog hung upon London; it permeated the walls of houses, swept in flood through open doors, seeped between window cracks, twisted down chimneys. It penetrated the laboratory of



Particles in London Fog Atmosphere
Enlarged 1000 Times

Dr. J. S. Owens, secretary of the atmospheric committee on atmospheric pollution. But there it was stopped—or at least a little gust of it was stopped—and magnified and photographed.

Dr. Owens has designed an apparatus especially for dust examination. A fine ribbon-shaped jet of air is forced through a slot-shaped orifice in

merchandise from the body of a barge, at a concrete dock with vertical sides, not far away, on the same river, a long, swiftly moving queue of colored roustabouts unload apples and cotton and vinegar, sugar, flour and baled hay in the old manner of the men who were their fathers and grandfathers, engaged in the same hard but joyous labor, for the roustabout, then as now, sings as he toils. Thus, within the same hour, a visitor might note the silent majesty of a steam crane, gathering its hundreds of pounds within a minute; then, down the river, in the heart of the great city, he might see the swinging, singing colored men, still picturesque clad in loose shirt, trousers and some show of rags, rhythmically swaying from side to side as they climb, heavy laden, up the long granite incline known as the "leves."

The reason for this adherence to the early custom, the practical, business reason, is that nearly all of the smaller river towns, or "landings," have no modern loading devices. They have no stone faced levees. When the boat lands, and is made fast by the same old line in the same old way as when Mark Twain steered the "Gold Dust," the mud clerk jumps ashore in the sticky gumbo that long ago gave him his name; and before a steam crane could be swung around, he is followed by a long line of black men, each with a package on his stout shoulder, or sometimes a plover, or a nest of wren's eggs. Then, as the freight is unloaded, the same men rather cases of chickens, eggs, and other city-bound produce and start the procession back to the boat. Before the crew is aboard, the line is drawn in and the gang plank is swinging toward the prow as the last loaded man comes staggering along the swaying stage to the deck.

The sharp change that has come is good in the open season and the scene beauties unbelievably beautiful. In addition, the river is far less turbid above the mouth of the Missouri. As the northern reaches are approached, it seems quite a different stream from that described by Charles Dickens in his statement, written in 1842, that the lower river was "an enormous ditch, sometimes two or three miles wide, running liquid mud, six miles an hour; its strong and frothy current choked and obstructed everywhere by huge logs and whole forest trees, the banks low, the trees dwarfish."

He could have said no such thing of the majestic upper river, with its noble eminences, its sheer bluffs, its bright water, and its margins of meadow and gorgeous uplands! But the through packet is there no longer. So it is with the boats that surged between St. Louis and New Orleans, with their large company and famous larders, music, and social life. The life on the shorter lines continues and in almost exactly the same way. Good boats, of the type of the old through packets, make their regular trips and on schedule time, to towns and cities on the Mississippi and her tributaries, including the Illinois, from whose rich counties thousands of barrels of apples are brought onto the St. Louis market just as they have been for the last half century and longer. Late in the year, beginning with the ripening season, the great granite levee at St. Louis is literally jammed with barrels of apples, all brought down on the broad decks of the packets. The number is so great that the billiard with the delightful aroma of the ripened fruit.

Today's "Short Trade"

The packets of today, running in what is known as the "short trade," show no change in architecture from that of their proud forbears. The same type of paddle, the same scroll work in the cabin or social hall, the gift ornaments and the same families of officers, sons and grandsons of the old captains and pilots. The food, too, is the same, the southern kind, and the black waiters have not changed, nor the manner of serving, in scores of small dishes—just the

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For Girls, Boys and Men

same in these three and four-day trips as on the long through packets' journeys of Mark Twain's days.

There is one notable exception to the statement that the long-trip packets have gone, and that exception is found in a survival of boats that run from St. Louis down the Mississippi to Cairo, up the Ohio to Paducah and then up the Tennessee into Alabama, a long journey that is done with regularity many months in the year—in the old way, the lazy, delightful, slow and simple way.

Promoters have suggested that the trim boats of the Rhine would do well on the mighty Mississippi for passenger traffic, but so far the type that made the river traffic famous is still used by owners and investors and there is no sign of an early change. In the matter of heavy freight movement, however, the change has begun and is moving forward impressively.

South Sea Phonetics

The Traveler was holding forth to us again as we sat in the soft dark of the deck gazing at the Southern Cross: What delicious, tongue-rolling names the Blackfellows of Australia gave their native animals! It is easy to recognize in a group of these names a distinctly different phonetic scheme, a separate root-language, from any of the common tongues north of the Equator. They are unlike the near-by Maori names, for these native New Zealanders are linked with the Hawaiians and Samoans in the Polynesian race, and bear no ethnologic relation to Australia's Blackfellows. The Blackfellows are commonly known as "the least intelligent of all human beings"—really Neolithic man, "contemporary ancestors"; also, nearly as extinct as the American Indian.

The Blackfellows' consonants are few; they are partial to initial K sounds and mouth-filling W's. The clanging and ululating cadences of boom-erangs and woomeras, two distinctly Australian weapons, run through all their words. Here are a few animals that can be seen any day in Sydney Zoological Gardens:

Kangaroo	Wallaby
Kagu	Wombat
Koala	Wonga
Kookatoo	Wonga Wonga
Kookaburra	Emu
Cassowary	Dingo
Tumbarumba	Boobook

Compare these with words from the Hawaiian's vocabulary, who has only 12 letters in his alphabet, but knows well how to use them. The softness of Waikiki's sephyras are in his every syllable. He pronounces every vowel separately.

Hilo—dog	Pipi—cow
Lio—horse	Popoki—cat
Kaikamahua—girl	Mahina—moon
Hiamoe—sleep	Ukulele—guitar
Umikumamalu—12	Aloha—farewell, friend

In the Hawaiian speech there is evident relation to Maori speech, but a distinct difference, the latter has more consonant sounds, and there is a general prevalence of the ng sound. A glance at native city names of New Zealand will reveal the difference.

Hawera
Rotorua
Te Anau
Tongariro
Wanganui
Whakarewarewa

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Searching for Spanish Treasure Which Sank With the Armada

EXCITEMENT was raised last summer by the announcement that an iron cannon had been recovered from the wreck of the Spanish Armada galleon sunk in the Bay of Tobermory. It is a muzzle-loading gun, 4½ feet long, with a bore of 3½ inches, and it bears the number 238 and the markings "P" and "I," which is understood to signify Philip and Isabella.

The gun was found in the course of the renewed operations to recover the treasure from the Tobermory galleon. It lay under eight feet of silt, and required the use of a suction pump and a motor-cutting machine to get it out. Along with it came a piece of deck timber, of African oak, a piece of silver plate, and the scabbard of an officer's sword.

Lieut.-Col. Mackenzie Foss, who has had the salvage operations in hand since 1909, is highly delighted with the success of his recent efforts. As far back as 1583, when the Armada had found that it was not "invincible," and the various Spanish vessels were flying before the Elizabethan sea-dogs and a particularly terrible storm, one of the most valuable of the galleons—the Almirante de Florencia—is recovered, with its 30,000,000 reales and other treasures, there is plenty of other work awaiting them. There is the treasure of the Lutina, a gallant ship sunk off the coast of Holland more than 100 years ago. The bell of the Lutina was fished up, and hangs in Lloyds, where it is rung when important news is to be given out.

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Every member of the family has been thought of.

If you are puzzled, let us help you. If you cannot come down, our shopper will assist you by making your purchase.

Newcomb-Endicott Company
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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Actors' Payment for Rehearsals
an Issue of Moment in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

THE theatrical world of London—London, Dec. 5—and, for that matter, of the whole of England—is being considerably agitated just now by the question of payment for rehearsals. The main argument on either side is very simple, and is purely one of economics. Thus, the actors' union contends that they cannot afford to work—i.e. to rehearse—without being paid; and the managers contend that they cannot afford to pay without receiving remunerative results in return. In other words, their point is that, since they themselves derive no financial benefit from rehearsals, nobody else should do so. But there is a flaw in this reasoning. While they derive no direct return from the labor of their companies until the piece is actually produced, they stand to derive everything from it indirectly, for on careful and sufficient rehearsal depends the subsequent success of the production.

The success or failure of a play is really settled before the curtain rises on the "first night." It is settled at rehearsal and nowhere else. This, then, being the case, the performers argue—and not unnaturally—that their efforts during the process of incubation should be recompensed. Their point—and one which has been abundantly proved—is that the number of unpaid-for rehearsals may exceed the length of the paid-for "run" that follows. It is a commonplace of the stage traffic that this is a frequently happening, and that a month is often occupied in preparing a drama that dies in a week or less. The result is that the company have given four weeks' services and received one week's salary.

Where the big "stars" in the theatrical firmament, the individuals drawing their £25, £50, or even £100 a week, are concerned, this is perhaps no great matter. But it is a very great matter indeed for those who are technically known as "small parts people," or the "crowd." The ordinary stage hands—carpenters, electricians, machinists, and scene-shifters, etc.—are not affected to a similar degree, their wages run on all the year round. Nor are they required by custom to keep up such a standard of living as the actors and actresses.

Art News

Etchings by Kerr Eby

and Harry Wickey

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Hidden in one of the recesses of the Academy Room, which gallery is devoted to the black-and-white section of the winter Academy, was No. 457, "Midsummer Night," by Harry Wickey, etching small chance, from the hanging point of view, of being seen. But the Metropolitan Museum's deputation penetrated this seeming obscurity and on the opening day of the exhibition, or, to be more exact, within the first hour, had secured this etching for the Museum's collection.

This young artist's recognition led to an exhibition of his work by the School of Design and Liberal Arts, which is to continue until Dec. 22. Among the large group of etchings and dry-points shown, one aspect of Mr. Wickey's work stands out clear. It is his interest in the great human drama that is being enacted in New York City, particularly when a summer night draws the crowds to Central Park or the brisk autumn weather brings out the soccer teams. His crowds are depicted with much the same feeling for design and dramatic emphasis that is found in Bellows' drawings. There is such freedom in his latest prints that much can be expected from him.

The Keppel Galleries are showing a large collection of etchings and dry-points by Kerr Eby, plates executed in the main since his "war" show two years ago. Many of his vivid impressions of the troops going and coming in the war zone, of the big guns at work, and their devastating effect are seen again with pleasure. Now come etchings of the open spaces and tranquillities of a world comparatively at peace. Sand dunes and sandy deserts give him far horizons and rolling flatness to work his designs. "Desert Freight," a something reminiscent of McEby, is a finely composed group of camels, heavily accoutered. His etched line often suggests McEby's nervous, somewhat scratchy but highly interpretative manner, particularly in the lighter passages.

But Mr. Eby's finest work appears when he is painting, or rather gaining his end by means of light and shade almost to the exclusion of line. Tone serves him better than the defining line; design and composition become more articulate when he envelops his subject in filmy chiaroscuro, when he summons the deep, rich blacks that fine printing allows, to support his forms. "Dawn—The 75's Follow Up" is an excellent illustration of this etcher's sense of atmosphere and "envelope" added to a finely built up composition. A large variety of subject matter makes this exhibition of special interest; Cape Cod to Brittany, No Man's land to the Sahara and Algiers, these plates are the pages of Mr. Eby's diary, opened at the red-letter days.

R. F.

Toledo Museum of Art

TOLEDO, O. (Special Correspondence).—The Toledo Museum of Art has recently acquired a number of interesting objects. These new accessions are unrelated to each other except that all of them represent the artistic production of one time or another in the world's history.

From the very dim past have come three terra cotta statuettes and an inscribed votive tablet and cone. The inscription on the two latter is the same, and translated, reads: "For Sin-

But there is certainly a word to be said from the managerial standpoint. The period of actual rehearsal is entirely barren. It brings them in no money, while it entails upon their checkers the usual large outlay in respect of rent, lighting, rates and taxes, upkeep, and "overhead" charges generally. Until the curtain goes up on the "first night," and the public begin to flock to the box office, those of them who are not in a strong financial position find it a paramount necessity to exercise every economy.

Still and to their credit, the leading managers fully recognize the hardships and precarious position of the less important members serving under their banner. To this end the practice among them is to pay at any rate a moiety of salary during the period of rehearsal. It is not, however, everybody who receives this moiety. Artists who draw a minimum of £10 a week are ruled out entirely; and in practice the issue is limited to those who form the "crowd" or who are only entrusted with a line or two. The salaries of these people are, accordingly, quite trifling. Nor is the scale (when granted) of payment for rehearsal very generous. As a matter of fact, it is merely 10s. for each. Yet some managers are already seeking to withdraw from the arrangement to which they had pledged themselves.

The objection to it alleged by them is that where the system obtains "rehearsals are unnecessarily and purposefully prolonged." Such a charge, however, falls to the ground on any superficial examination. To begin with, the £10 a week and upward members of the cast-list (who have to give their services free) naturally do what they can to expedite rehearsals, since their own salaries synchronize with the actual production. As for those "small parts" people who do happen to be paid for rehearsals, it is equally to their interests to have as few of them as possible, in order that they may receive the increased emoluments derivable from the regular performances that follow. The real truth of the matter in the case of "unnecessary and prolonged rehearsals" is faulty stage-management, and a "producer" who is not properly up to his work.



Glenn Hunter as Merton
In "Merton of the Movies" at the Cort Theater, New York

The Motion Pictures

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 1

Special Correspondence

HOME for his eastern trip, Mary Pickford has started preliminary plans on two new pictures. Miss Pickford is to make a film version of "Dorothy Vernon of Haddon Hall," an old and charming tale of the Elizabethan period. As an earnest of what may be expected Miss Pickford has imported Ernest Lubitsch, the German director, who gained international fame with Pola Negri in "Passion," "Deception," and other big films, to direct her. Lubitsch should be in Hollywood within the next few weeks and as soon as the scenario is completed production will be started. Edward Knoblock, who is responsible for a long list of successful stage productions, is supervising the preparation of the scenario for "Dorothy Vernon." As for Doug! He's going to make a pirate picture, packed full of swash-buckling, romance, color, thrills, tears and laughs. The story is now being written by the Pickford-Fairbanks studio under the watchful eye of Mr. Knoblock. It is said that the idea for the story came from Mr. Fairbanks himself.

Jesse Lasky's appointment of Randolph Bartlett, erstwhile magazine writer and film editor, as "business manager of the scenario department" at the big studio in Hollywood will have more direct bearing on "better things ahead" in cinema production than dozens of carefully prepared official interviews on the subject. A business manager in a scenario department is a new idea for Hollywood, but Mr. Lasky, like the majority of other producers, has ever been handicapped—sometimes by methods, sometimes by personalities, oftentimes by both—in collecting and preparing stories for screen production, and in selecting a man like Mr. Bartlett, with his wide and varied experience, ability and ideals, Mr. Lasky took a short cut toward solving a problem which has, undoubtedly, been giving him some concern.

Allen Holubar and a company of players, headed by Dorothy Phillips, are in the snow-topped mountains back of Truckee, making exterior scenes for the Frodo Baggins picture, a screen adaptation of J.R.R. Tolkien's novel, after which he will take them to Montreal and the Canadian backwoods for other scenes. The players include Lewis Dayton, an English player who is making his American debut in this picture, Mayme Kelso, Robert Anderson, Ynes Seabury, Geno Corrado, and William Oslamond.

Walter Hiers, whose figure has been a conspicuous part of many Paramount pictures, has been officially elevated to the rank of stardom. His first picture will be "Mr. Billings Spends His Time," a comedy by Dana Burnett, which Wallace Reid was to have played. Wesley

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First Appearance of
Jeritza as Thais

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Dec. 15

Massenet's "Thais"—Presented at the Metropolitan Opera House with

Louis Hasselmanns conducting; even-

ing of Dec. 14, 1922. The cast:

Thais.....Maria Jeritza

Nicias.....Orville Harrold

Athenais.....Clarence Whitehill

Fleming.....Louis D'Angelo

A Servant.....Vincenzo Scicchitano

Crobylle.....Charlotte Ryan

Myrtale.....Minnie Egner

Albine.....Marion Telva

Whack! A magnificent fall, the noise

of which resounded through the Met-

ropolitan Opera House and will per-

haps echo down the decades, Mme.

Jeritza contributed to "Thais" in her

first appearance in the place last night.

Never did listeners develop a tenor

attitude than those of last evening in

the closing moments of the boudoir

scene, or Scene I of Act II of Mas-

senet's work, and never did an audi-

ence get jarred more surprisingly out

of illusion into actuality than this

one with Mme. Jeritza's "I shall re-

main Thais!" and her simultaneous

projection of herself on the floor,

head to the prompter's box and feet

to the stage rug. A board could not

drop straighter, slam louder or lie

flatter.

That was a great instant to be the

curtain man and to have the job of

ringing down the proscenium dra-

peries and of signaling the big-handed

claqueurs at the floor and gallery rails

to start their antiphonal applause.

No doubt everybody expected the

fascinating blond soprano to do some-

thing novel with the rôle of Thais,

though there must have been mis-

givings as to some matters. She would

sing well, of course. But would she,

an artist of the German, or Austrian,

tradition, deliver the French text ef-

fectively? Would she, in her im-

personation, make people forget Mary

Garden? The answer to such ques-

tions was her incomparably fine fall.

Mr. Whitehill, the Athenais, was a

success in all vocal and in most his-

torical particulars. Mr. Harrold

made about as good a Nicias as any

man can make. Joseph Urban, the

designer of the scenery, disclosed his

usual architectural tendencies and his

fondness for blue coloring in the

tableaux of Alexandria. A good old-

fashioned picture painter he showed

himself in the oasis study. The cos-

tumes by Gret Urban-Thurlow were

rather riotous in their elaboration.

The Urbans did better, on the whole,

with "Romeo and Juliette" than they

have done with "Thais." They seem

to be more apt at the Gothic than the

classic. There was a somewhat over-

luxuriant ballet, with Italian music

mixed into the French. The conduct-

ing was excellent. W. P. T.

Theatrical Advertisements

Chicago

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TENTMAKER

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RIVOLI

Music News and Reviews

voice is smooth and fresh and im-

proves as he sings. His acting shows

thoughtful preparation. Mme. Claus-

en is inclined to make Brünnhilde's

entrance rather boisterous than im-

pressive and the frequent crouching

attitude and kicking aside of a heavy

trailing robe greatly marred her ap-

pearance. Henri Scott's sonorous

voice was satisfactory in Hundings'

part. Rudolph Jung was adequate as

Siegmund, although there is a lack of

finesse in shading and attack. There

are possibilities in the tenor's voice of

which he does not seem to be aware.

The scenery, while not elaborate,

was good, and the stage was fairly

well managed. To one who has been

accustomed to watch the flames fol-

low Wotan's spear point as it encircles

Brünnhilde's resting place, the presen-

tation of the scene with lighting

effects only is not convincing.

Chicago Civic Opera Company

CHICAGO, Dec. 12 (Special Cor-

respondence).—The outstanding per-

formances of the Civic Opera Com-

pany last week were those of Puccini's

"The Girl of the Golden West" (Dec.

5) and of "Rigoletto" (Dec. 6). Puc-

cini's opera was not a success at its

production 12 years ago, and it would

be overstepping the boundaries of

truth to declare that the original fail-

ure was undeserved. The attempt

made by the Italian master to pull

his muse into line with the develop-

ments of the French school, as repre-

sented by Debussy, resulted in an

incongruous mixture of alien schools.

Nor is an Italianate interpretation of

a California mining camp other than

absurd. The Chicago company did its

best with the work. Rosa Raisa was

effective as Minnie, and Giulio Crimi

accomplished in the music of Dick

Johnson the best singing he has done

here so far. Rimini's portrayal of the

sheriff was well conceived and pictu-

resquely executed. The others worked

hard and well, but the general effect

was unconvincing because the whole

lacked truth. "Rigoletto" was well

set forth, with Edith Mason as the

Gilda of the cast and with Cesare For-

michi as its Rigoletto. The singing of

the work was excellent, and Verdi's

opera is a pallid thing without the

high standard of vocalism which

his composer intended when he wrote

the score. Both Puccini's and Verdi's

works were conducted admirably by

Ettore Panizza. F. B.

Chamber Music in Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 6 (Special Cor-

respondence).—Several chamber music

works new to Los Angeles have been

presented at the Los Angeles Philhar-

monic Society. The first organization

of its kind here to be endowed

through private subscriptions, hence

unhampered by the amount of door

receipts. This organization features

the more unusual forms of chamber

music as much as the classics. Sum-

marizing the first three programs the

following novelties may be men-

tioned:

"Fairland," a tone-poem after Poe,

by Josef Holbrooke, for oboe (Henri

de Buscher), viola (Emile Férir),

and piano (Blanche Rogers Lott, who

has been primarily instrumental in

establishing the Chamber Music So-

ciety); "The Bagpipe," by John Alden

Carpenter, played by the same trio,

known as "L'Ensemble Modern."

The Philharmonic Quartet (Sylvan

Noack, Henri Svedofsky, Emile Férir

and Ilya Bronson) gave the first

American performance of the Quartet

in B flat major, op. 11, by Josef Suk,

the son-in-law of Dvořák. This is a

gem among newer works, combining

full chamber

WEEK'S REVIEW OF CHIEF EVENTS IN BRITISH FINANCE

Stock Exchange Quiet, With
Little Prospect of Activity
Until New Year

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Business on the stock exchange here this week has been of an attenuated order, and there is no prospect now of anything except quiet conditions until the new year.

An advance in the value of iron, steel, and engineering shares on the recent better trade showing and on the Government's decision to proceed at once with the building of two capital ships have been the only outstanding feature of any importance. Shares, however, in these concerns generally have a long way to go because as recently as the October index the figure for their market value was well below par.

Coincidentally with indications of contracting credits following the expansion of trade, has been the reaction in the price levels of British funds.

The following figures show last night's prices, compared with the highest levels reached this year: War loan, 5 per cent, last night, 99½ (highest, 102¼); conversion loan, 3½ per cent, last night, 75½ (highest, 78½); funding loan, 4 per cent, last night, 85½ (highest, 88½); Victory bonds, 4 per cent, last night, 88½ (highest, 91½); Consols, last night, 55½ (highest, 60½); local loans, last night, 53½ (highest, 65½).

Money May Stiffen

Conditions in the money market have been quiet this week, but there is every prospect of money soon becoming dear. The increase in trade demands for money is shown in the fact that advances by London clearing banks last month were higher by more than \$2,750,000, as compared with the preceding month, and \$21,000,000, as compared with September. Apart from this, a heavy tax collection will add to the stringency, because the Government has only a little more than three months in which to collect the \$151,000,000 needed to realize the income tax estimate for the current financial year of \$329,000,000.

New Capital Issues

Capital issues this week, which include one of 1,500,000, 2½ cumulative preference shares by the Union Castle Steamship Company at a premium of 6d., reach a total of nearly \$4,000,000. Half of this amount is going overseas to Australia, Canada and Peru, which illustrates the fact that during 11 months of this year \$126,000,000 of British capital has been invested abroad in new issues, \$14,000,000 more than during the whole of 1919. It is anticipated that there will be a considerable access of demands for capital in the early part of the coming year.

General interest during the week was chiefly centered around the signs of the revival which have been noted in the rise in the value of the pound sterling of American exchange and in the latest trade returns. Apart from the effect of bullish speculation in the United States and fall in the internal value of the dollar, opinion here is inclined to look on recent gains in exchange as reflecting the brighter outlook now opening whilst there is undoubtedly a tendency here to attach undue importance to any trade indication of a favorable nature. Yet, on the whole, there are no more immediate grounds for optimism.

Trade Figures

Figures for the country's trade during the first 11 months of the year show a decrease in imports as compared with the similar period of last year of \$22,333,000. The decrease, however, has been due to a falling off in the importation of food, drink, and manufactured articles. On the other hand, imports of raw materials show an increase of \$22,333,000, while exports are up by \$17,750,000. The coal boom, which has been responsible for a very large share in the increase in raw materials exports, is continuing. The outlook is good, and the output is still expanding.

According to the Financial Times, the imports of coal from the United States into Canada this winter will be more than cut in half and British interests are making arrangements to capture this important market next year. It is estimated that by the later months of 1923 the full output capacity of the British mines will be kept employed.

Agriculture's Problem

Despite some of these bright points, the picture by no means seems free from gloom. The agricultural industry, for instance, is in a crisis of unparalleled proportions and is attracting more attention at present than it has done for many years. The breaking up of large estates is due to the high taxation. This has greatly added to the number of small farmers, many of whom are financially unable to withstand the present depression, especially as a majority bought their holdings upon mortgage. The collapse of prices for farm products and high costs of production, undoubtedly profiteering by middle men at the expense of both producer and consumer, high rail freights, pressure of taxation, and lack of co-operation and science in the farming communities, make it look extremely unfavorable. The position is summed up sufficiently in a statement by Sir Walter Gilbey that "there is not a cultivator in the country who is not losing something like £4 an acre in cereals," and statistics were given in the House of Commons this week showing that there are today 200,000 fewer farm workers employed in the country than 50 years ago. No fewer than three committees have been appointed by the Government to inquire into agricultural conditions.

Dock Charge Problem

A deputation representative of all branches of the industry, urged on the dock-owning railway companies this week the vital need for the reduction in dock charges. Dues are not so high in London as at many other

British ports, but the heavy nature of the tax on trade even in London is obvious from the fact that a grain ship would pay almost five times the amount in dock and tonnage dues at the port of London than it would incur at Rotterdam. Charges at docks owned by railway companies are higher than elsewhere, although Manchester at an average of 17½ per cent, heads the list.

Wholesale Price Level

The index for wholesale prices shows a slight increase last month, the only decline registered being a diminutive one in cereals and a fresh drop in the price of iron and steel.

Much attention has been attracted by statements made by Sir E. Mackay Edgar that America will become the cotton importing country after about seven years. The question of fresh sources of raw cotton supplies and the prospect of coming American export competition have been exercising Lancashire for some time past but Mr. Edgar's remarks have given discussion fresh impetus.

ELECTRIC ENGINES IN WIDE DEMAND

General Electric Gets Orders
From Many Lands

The locomotive department of the General Electric Works at Erie, Pa., has at present a larger number of orders from different customers than since the beginning of the World War. Domestic orders include two 150-ton electric locomotives from the Baltimore & Ohio Belt Line, which was electrified by the General Electric in 1915. Another order has been received from the Sacramento Northern Railway in California for two freight locomotives to be used in heavy interurban freight service.

Among foreign orders are contracts for locomotives to be installed in Spain, France, Chile, Japan and Mexico. The Mexican order, including 10 150-ton 3000 volt direct current locomotives, is the first electrification in that country.

The six locomotives for the Spanish Southern Railway, also to be operated at 3000 volts direct current, are nearly completed and will be in operation early next year.

The Paris-Orleans Railway of France has under construction at Erie Works a high speed gearless passenger locomotive which will be tried out on the initial electrification in France. The Bethlehem Steel Iron Mines Company has purchased three 60-ton switching locomotives for hauling ore out of the Tofo mines. Shipment was recently made from the Erie Works of two 60-ton locomotives to Japan, where the Government is carrying out an extensive program of electrification of the Tokaido Railway.

At the Pittsfield, Mass., works of the company a new building to be known as the wood finishing department is to be erected. It will be 440 feet long and 100 feet wide.

CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK MARKET CONTINUES TO SHOW DECLINES

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—The live-stock market yesterday was again irregular and weak, with declines in most departments of from 5 cents to 20 cents. Receipts of cattle and sheep were comparatively light.

Receipts, prices and conditions were as follows:

Cattle.—Receipts, 15,000; beef cows, mostly 15 to 25¢ off; better grades, \$10.00 to \$11.00; top, \$11.50; heavy, \$10.00 to \$11.00; light, \$9.00 to \$10.00; yearlings, \$8.00 to \$9.00; calves, \$7.00 to \$8.00; hogs, \$10.00 to \$11.00; pigs, \$6.00 to \$7.00; sheep, \$10.00 to \$11.00; lambs, \$10.00 to \$11.00; goats, \$10.00 to \$11.00; horses, \$10.00 to \$11.00; mules, \$10.00 to \$11.00; ponies, \$10.00 to \$11.00; birds, \$10.00 to \$11.00; fish, \$10.00 to \$11.00; fruit, \$10.00 to \$11.00; vegetables, \$10.00 to \$11.00; flowers, \$10.00 to \$11.00; other goods, \$10.00 to \$11.00.

Sheep.—Receipts, 15,000; choice fat lambs, \$10.00 to \$11.00; medium, \$9.00 to \$10.00; heavy, \$8.00 to \$9.00; yearlings, \$7.00 to \$8.00; calves, \$6.00 to \$7.00; pigs, \$5.00 to \$6.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.00; goats, \$3.00 to \$4.00; horses, \$2.00 to \$3.00; mules, \$1.00 to \$2.00; ponies, \$1.00 to \$2.00; birds, \$1.00 to \$2.00; fish, \$1.00 to \$2.00; fruit, \$1.00 to \$2.00; vegetables, \$1.00 to \$2.00; flowers, \$1.00 to \$2.00; other goods, \$1.00 to \$2.00.

WHEAT, CORN AND OATS SELL LOWER IN GRAIN MARKET

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Wheat tended downward today during the early dealings. The opening, which ranged from ½¢ to ¾¢ lower, with May \$1.23¼@1.23½ and July \$1.14¼@1.14½, was followed by a moderate further setback.

Corn and oats were easier with wheat. After opening ¼¢@½¢ lower, May 73¼@74, the corn market continued to sag.

Oats opened ¼¢@½¢ off, May 46½¢@47¢, and later showed but little power to rally.

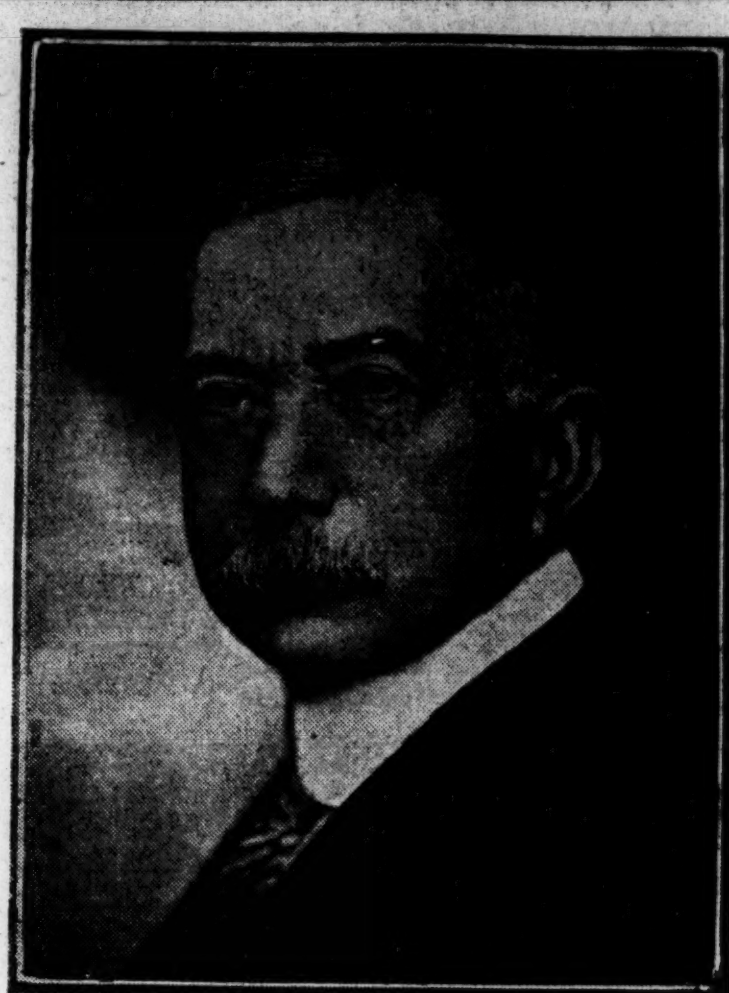
Firmness of hog values gave a little strength to provisions.

"BOSTON COPPERS" MAY CONSOLIDATE

The following statement was issued today from the office of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company in Boston: "A thorough appraisal and valuation of the properties of the Alhambra Mining Company, Alhambra Mining Company, Centennial Copper Mining Company, Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, and Osceola Consolidated Mining Company is being made by independent experts selected by the boards of directors, with a view to establishing sound basis for a plan of consolidation to be submitted to the shareholders of the respective companies.

"Plans are also under consideration for the acquisition of manufacturing facilities which will assure the consumption of a large part of the output of the mines.

"The examination and negotiations are still in the initial stages and no plans have as yet been even discussed by the boards."



Joseph F. Sartori

JOSEPH F. SARTORI, as president of the Security Trust & Savings Bank of Los Angeles for the last 27 years, has had active charge of the operations and been responsible for the policies which have made for the success of the institution. Starting as one of the smallest banks in the district, it is at present one of the largest operating exclusively in Los Angeles and the immediate vicinity, and is doing business in 16 separate localities. The bank carries as many deposit accounts as there are homes in the city of Los Angeles.

Reared in the State of Iowa, Mr. Sartori was graduated from Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia., and went abroad to study at the University of Freiburg, Germany. Upon his return to America, he took the law course at the University of Michigan and, after earning the degree of LL.B., engaged in the practice of law in Iowa.

In 1887 he moved to California and two years later founded the Security Savings Bank. It was one of the first banks in America to use display advertising to encourage thrift. For many years Mr. Sartori himself wrote these advertisements.

Since 1909 Mr. Sartori has been a member of the legislative committee of the American Bankers' Association, and in 1914 was head of the savings bank section. He is a director of the Los Angeles branch of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

During the war Mr. Sartori was a member of the capital issues committee of the Twelfth Federal Reserve District. He is a director of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railroad Company, and of the Automobile Club of Southern California. He has been for many years president of the Los Angeles Country Club, and belongs to numerous other clubs.

AMSTERDAM STOCK EXCHANGE RULING

Members Vote Against Visiting
Privilege of Foreigners—
Aimed at Germans

THE HAGUE, Dec. 5. (Special Correspondence)—Foreign bankers are not and will not be allowed to visit the Amsterdam Stock Exchange. This decision has just been arrived at by a big majority (448 against 7) of members of the Amsterdam Stock Exchange Society. The only advantage beneficial to these foreigners was a resolution whereby the exchange permitted its members to serve foreign bankers against a lower commission than heretofore. By this measure a position is created somewhat analogous to the London Stock Exchange rules.

The admission of foreigners to the Amsterdam Stock Exchange has for some weeks been gaining considerable prominence in the daily press, and caused heated discussion amongst brokers. During the last year a great number of foreign, especially German bankers, came to Holland in order to control the large amount of German capital which is invested here in consequence of the so-called "Kapitalflucht" (flight of the mark). Many stock exchange members, and a majority of the board of their society, thought that the admission of these foreign elements would enhance the international character of the exchange transactions and have a beneficial effect on trade.

These arguments did not carry enough weight for the majority of stock exchange members who were distrustful of a "Germanization" of their principal stock exchange center, if foreigners were admitted.

OVER-SUBSCRIPTION OF TREASURY NOTES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Over-subscription of the recently announced combined offering of Treasury notes and certificates was assured today, as the Treasury began disbursements of \$1,000,000,000 in redemption of Victory notes, cancellation of maturing certificates of indebtedness and certain interest payments.

The combined offering—\$300,000,000 in two and one-half year Treasury notes, and \$400,000,000 in two issues of certificates of indebtedness, one maturing in three months and the other in one year together with approximately \$275,000,000 in taxes due to be paid today and an equal amount from the Treasury general fund will be used to meet the billion dollar outlay, which is made up of \$700,000,000 in Victory Notes, \$200,000,000 in maturing certificates of indebtedness and \$100,000,000 in interest on the public debt.

DOMINION STEEL'S PROFITS

The Dominion Steel Corporation, Ltd., and constituent companies report to the New York Stock Exchange for nine months ended Sept. 30, 1922, net earnings of \$1,216,428 after charges but before depreciation.

MANATI SUGAR HAS LOSS

The Manati Sugar Company reports to the New York Stock Exchange for 11 months ended Sept. 30, 1922, net loss of \$100,288 after charges.

HANNA STOCK OFFERED

Dillon, Read & Co., Boston, are offering \$12,000,000 of the M. A. Hanna Company stock, 100 shares of \$100 each, at \$120.00 per share, 10 per cent cumulative preferred stock.

TRANSACTIONS IN TEXAS WOOL BRING NEW HIGH PRICES

Sheep and Goat Raisers Greatly
Heartened as to Future of In-
dustry—Mohair Sales

DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 15. (Special)—Recent sales of wool and mohair in Texas have set new high prices, and sheep and goat raisers are hopeful for the future of the industry in Texas. The autumn clip has not been heavy, but the quality has been good and growers have realized prices averaging more than double those received for similar clips in 1921.

Among recent sales are 75,000 pounds, to S. D. Ranier of Llano, Tex., buyer of Farnsworth, Stephenson & Co., Boston, for a price said to be more than 40¢ a pound.

Recent Transactions

The West Texas Wool and Mohair Association of Merton sold 175,000 pounds of six-months wool as follows: 87,000 pounds to E. J. Harlow of the Charlottesville Woolen Mills, Charlottesville, N. C.; 25,000 pounds to S. D. Ranier of Llano, buyer for Farnsworth, Stephenson & Co., Boston; 32,000 pounds to John Allison of San Angelo, buyer for Adams & Leland, Boston; 15,000 pounds to Henry D. Allen, buyer for Charles J. Webb Sons' Company, Philadelphia; 11,000 pounds to Walter Stokes of Lampasas, buyer for Winslow & Co., Boston; J. A. Hill of San Antonio, buyer for Jeremiah Williams & Co., Boston, and 5000 pounds to Charles F. Angell, buyer for Jones & Donald, Boston.

The West Texas Wool and Mohair Association of Merton prior to this, sold between 600,000 and 600,000 pounds to J. M. Lee of Del Rio, buyer for Draper & Co., Boston, for 40 cents a pound. This wool represented the spring clip of this section that failed to find a place in the warehouses here before the sales last spring.

The Junction Wool and Mohair Association, of Junction, a co-operative marketing agency representing the sheep and goat raisers of Menard and Schleicher counties, sold 70,000 pounds of short fall wool to John Allison of San Angelo, buyer for Adams & Leland, Boston, for 40 cents a pound.

Short Wool at 48 Cents

The Wool Growers Central Storage Company of San Angelo sold 300,000 pounds of four to six months short wool to Studley & Emery of Boston, for a price known to be more than 48 cents a pound. Whitehead & Co. of Del Rio, associated with the Del Rio Bank & Trust Company, sold 250,000 pounds of fall clip wool to a number of buyers for prices said to average more than 44 cents a pound. Individual sales are not available.

Charles Schreiner's Sons & Co. of Kerrville sold more than 800,000 pounds of short wool to a number of buyers, mostly representing Boston firms, for prices between 42 cents and 45 cents a pound. Choice clips brought 46 cents a pound.

T. A. Kincaid of Ozona sold 50,000 pounds of fall clip for 40 cents a pound. This sale was regarded as among the best, as purchasers paid transportation costs from the shearing pens to destination. Most of the fall clip wool has been sold, but the outlook for a heavy spring clip is unusually bright. Shearing last spring was late, and many sheepmen did not shear their flocks this fall.

REPURCHASING OF THE OILS MARKS LONDON BOARD

LONDON, Dec. 15.—Buying back of lines sold recently brought about a firmer tone in the oil group on the Stock Exchange here today. Royal Dutch was 33½, Shell Transport, Royal and Mexican Eagle 25-16.

The oil-edged list was strong in spots on banking support. French loans were firm, following Paris. Home rails were good, but changes were small. Dollar descriptions were quiet around previous levels. Argentine rails receded after having scored gains.

Industrials generally were strong. Hudson Bay was 7-16. Rubbers were steady in sympathy with the crude article.

There was moderate buying of kaffirs.

In the main, the markets were cheerful, but trading light.

Public Utility Earnings

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE	1922	1921
Gross	\$142,825	\$136,951
Expenses and taxes	25,583	25,583
Net	117,242	111,368
Interest	42,824	41,152
Balance	74,418	70,216
Gross—11 months	1,534,442	1,574,786
Expenses and taxes	285,950	285,950
Net earnings	1,248,492	1,288,836
Interest	458,783	433,943
Balance	789,709	854,893
NORTHERN OHIO ELECTRIC	1922	1921
Gross	\$81,738	\$701,569
Expenses and taxes	1,342	1,342
Net	80,396	700,227
Interest	9,120,881	8,912,011
Balance	410,282	194,853
APALACHIAN POWER	1922	1921
Gross	\$265,185	\$230,207
Expenses and taxes	39,550	30,479
Net	225,635	199,728
Interest	2,898,941	2,475,954
Balance	462,024	111,940

AMERICAN RADIATOR COMPANY

The American Radiator Company's report for the 10 months ended Oct. 31 shows a net trading profit of \$7,749,870, total income \$4,932,273, and net income \$4,804,723.

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Exempt from Federal, State, Municipal and Local Taxation
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IRISH RAILWAYS UNDER ONE HEAD

Proposed Plan Would Place
Control With Central Body

DUBLIN, Dec. 1. (Special)—The Irish Railway Stockholders' Protection Association has recently issued details of a proposed plan for the future administration of the Irish railways. Formerly, of course, the various lines were administered by the boards of the various companies, but now that Ireland has been divided into two separate self-governing states it is felt that difficulties may arise unless there is some central controlling body on which the governments of North and South Ireland are both represented.

The association's plan provides for a central railway board consisting of 10 members appointed by the respective governments and 20 elected by the "users who pay charges on goods." Not less than 10 of these "shall be registered holders of Railway Board stock or stocks of the value of £5000 at least." These proposed Railway Board stocks, which are another feature of the plan, are a new issue intended to replace the stocks and shares of the various companies under which the Irish railways are administered at present.

A further point of interest is a plea for an annual grant to the Railway Board commencing at £250,000 and "falling by £10,000 per annum to £10,000 in the twenty-fifth year, when the grants would cease entirely." This would be paid jointly by the governments of Southern and Northern Ireland, "so as to help the Railway Board to bring the Irish railways 'up to a common standard of efficiency.'" It is claimed for this plan that it would provide a fair basis of compensation to those who furnished the capital without which the Irish railways could not have been built, that it would enable all the Irish lines to be converted from narrow to broad gauge and a uniform system to be introduced for their working.

Several interesting points may arise when the time to discuss this plan arrives. Among them may be mentioned the share of the annual grants to be paid by the respective governments. The matter is further complicated by the question of repairing the damage recently done to the railways, which, in the case of Southern Ireland, is likely to necessitate a very large outlay. It is neverthless hoped by the association that the proposals will assist the governments to draw up some satisfactory plan. Meanwhile it is understood that the Southern Government is at the moment finding plenty of food for thought in a recent report of the railway commissioner.

BUILDING IS NOT HAVING USUAL SEASONAL DECLINE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The nation-wide building boom which began last summer is continuing, falling to show a seasonal decline, says the national headquarters of Associated General Contractors. Contracts awarded in November reached almost \$250,000,000, being only slightly below October. In November a sharp seasonal decline is usually manifested. Indications point to a record month in December.

In some years nearly 2,000,000 men have been thrown out of work during the winter, when employment is greatly needed. This year the number of men out of work will be reduced to an extremely low figure. The explanation advanced is that there is such a shortage that climatic conditions and high prices are not a sufficient deterrent to building deemed necessary.

BANKERS REFUSE LOAN

New York bankers have refused a \$30,000,000 loan to Buenos Aires province. One reason is that the province has been unable to justify the default of interest payments on the 1910 4½ per cent \$25,000,000 loan. Another reason is that in Swiss francs if bondholders so desire.

CAPITAL INCREASES

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 15.—The Coventry Company, cotton goods, has increased its capital from \$150,000 to \$1,000,000 and the First Worsted Company, of Woonsocket, R. I., has increased its capital from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

LONDON, Dec. 15.—A miscellaneous selection amounting to 10,246 bales was offered at the wool auction sales yesterday. All grades met with an active demand from all quarters at full current rates. The sales close today.

IRON AND STEEL OUTPUTS

LONDON, Dec. 15.—This November iron production totaled 493,800 tons, and steel ingots and castings 600,800 tons, both highest since coal stoppage in 1921. The iron output is still only 57 per cent of 1913.

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RUSSIAN COTTON INDUSTRY ONE OF FIRST TO REVIVE

Demand of Peasants for Product
Expands—Mills Seem Undis-
turbed by Nationalization

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Dec. 5. (Special Correspondence)—An interesting light is thrown on the condition of the cotton industry in Russia by Robert W. Dunn, who came to England from America last year to investigate trade union industrial methods in the textile trades, and afterward went to the continent to do publicity work for a relief organization.

Mr. Dunn says that the cotton industry is one of the first to be affected by the revival of production in Russia, the effective demand of the peasants for the output of the mills having increased since the last harvest.

Mill Condition Good

Mr. Dunn went through two mills in Petrograd which before the revolution were owned by J. & P. Coats, the famous thread combine, but which have since been nationalized. He found all the machinery, which was of English manufacture, in excellent condition. "Nothing," says Mr. Dunn, "had been lost or destroyed during the process of nationalization. Indeed, since the Soviet Government has taken over, additions and improvements have been made, notably the installation of an electric plant in one of the mills."

The workers employed in the factory numbered only 1800 as compared with 2000 before the war, but the number is being increased every month, and it is expected that every machine will be running before the end of the winter. The decrease in output per machine hour is not more than 5 per cent in comparison with pre-war days and this decrease is attributed to the age of the cotton being used—old stocks of American and Turkish fiber.

There is a recognized minimum wage and above this wages are paid on a piece scale. Payments take place fortnightly and are in money, but most of the wages are spent in co-operative stores run by the workers in the mill. Overtime is not permitted.

In the other mill visited by Mr. Dunn conditions were very similar. "The dyeshop," he remarks, "was a great improvement on most of the ones I have seen in America or England. The light and ventilation in all departments was well provided as you will find in any workshop of this kind in the world." The management expects to have the mill working at its full capacity by the spring, but at the moment the employees number only about half those engaged before the war.

Workers Seem Happy

"In both factories," Mr. Dunn concludes, "I noticed an independence about the workers and an absence of the strict light and constant visitation in the faces of the workers in mills of other countries under a different economic system. The cotton industry of Russia gives evidence of slow but sure revival."

It is right to add that there are many people who accuse the Bolsheviks of keeping "show" factories for the special benefit of casual visitors, and of denuding the other factories of machinery

GOOD RECOVERY
IN INDUSTRIAL
AND RAIL STOCKSIndividual Gains of One to 32
Points Made in Less Than
Three Weeks

From the low points established on Nov. 27 by all three averages, a substantial recovery has occurred. The industrial average, of course, has registered the greatest advance, slightly better than 6 points. The rails, at Thursday's closing level of \$4.83, compared with the fall low of \$2.17, had moved up almost 2 1/2 points, while the copper average has gained between 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 points.

Recoveries in individual stocks have been much more substantial, ranging from one point, as in the case of Union Pacific, to 32 points in Mexican Petroleum. Pan-American, with about 22 points, contributed the second largest advance. The Standard Oil of New York, which had fallen 10 points, and American Can and Foundry and Steel, each for four points, also showed gains.

The industrial average closed Thursday afternoon at 98.19 at which level it is 5.24 points under the October high of 103.43. The low point touched on Nov. 27 was 92.03; thus it has so far canceled almost 55 per cent of its decline. The railroad average, however, is still more than 9 points below its 1922 high of 93.99 reached on Sept. 11. The copper, at 30.28, Thursday's average, are slightly more than 6 points under the peak price of the year, 36.35, established May 29. The table appended compares today's high prices in the early trading with the lows of Nov. 27, the date on which the averages reached their bottoms, showing the extent of the recovery of some of the leading industrial and railroad stocks:

INDUSTRIALS

	Nov. 27	Recovery
Am. Can.	114.10	27
Am. Loco.	114.10	27
Am. Sugar	114.10	27
Anacosta	114.10	27
Baldwin	114.10	27
Gen. Elec.	114.10	27
Int. Paper	114.10	27
Mex. Pet.	114.10	27
Pan. Am.	114.10	27
Std. Oil	114.10	27
U. S. Steel	114.10	27
Utah	114.10	27
Western Union	114.10	27

*Adjusted to allow for 25 per cent stock dividend.

†Ex-dividend today.

GREAT BRITAIN'S
UNEMPLOYMENT COST

LONDON, Dec. 15.—State grants to employment funds from March 31, 1920 to date, total £18,565,430, in addition to repayable advances from the consolidated fund, during the last 18 months, of £14,580,000.

Commenting on the burden of taxation, Lord Decies says that the income tax yield increased from £184,000,000 in 1917 to £240,665,000 in 1921.

MONEY MARKET

	Current	Previous
Call money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Renewal rate	5 1/2	5 1/2
Outside com'l paper	5 1/2	5 1/2
Year money	5 1/2	5 1/2
Customers' com'l pns	5 1/2	5 1/2
Indiv. cus. com'l pns	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bar silver in New York	62 3/4	62 3/4
Bar silver in London	47 1/2	47 1/2
Mexican dollar	16 1/2	16 1/2
Bar gold in London	88 1/2	88 1/2
Canadian ex. dis. (%)	99 1/2	99 1/2
Domestic bar silver	99 1/2	99 1/2

Leading Central Bank Rates

	P.C.	P.C.
Boston	4 1/2	4 1/2
New York	4 1/2	4 1/2
Philadelphia	4 1/2	4 1/2
Cleveland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Richmond	4 1/2	4 1/2
Atlanta	4 1/2	4 1/2
Amsterdam	4 1/2	4 1/2
Athens	4 1/2	4 1/2
Berlin	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bombay	4 1/2	4 1/2
Buenos Aires	4 1/2	4 1/2
Brussels	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bucharest	4 1/2	4 1/2
Calcutta	4 1/2	4 1/2
Christiana	4 1/2	4 1/2
Copenhagen	4 1/2	4 1/2
Helsingfors	4 1/2	4 1/2
Lisbon	4 1/2	4 1/2
London	4 1/2	4 1/2
Madrid	4 1/2	4 1/2
Manila	4 1/2	4 1/2
Paris	4 1/2	4 1/2
Peking	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rangoon	4 1/2	4 1/2
Reykjavik	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rio de Janeiro	4 1/2	4 1/2
Rome	4 1/2	4 1/2
Santo Domingo	4 1/2	4 1/2
Santiago	4 1/2	4 1/2
Stockholm	4 1/2	4 1/2
Switzerland	4 1/2	4 1/2
Tokyo	4 1/2	4 1/2
Vienna	4 1/2	4 1/2
Warsaw	4 1/2	4 1/2

Acceptance Market

	Spot	60 days	90 days	120 days
60/90 days	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Under 60 days	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Less Known Banks	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
60/90 days	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Under 60 days	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Eligible Private Banks	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
60/90 days	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Under 60 days	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	\$17,000,000	\$20,000,000
Year ago today	\$12,000,000	\$15,000,000
Balances	\$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
F.R. bank credit	\$2,352,580	\$75,000,000

Foreign Exchange Rates

France	0.734	0.722	132
Holland	0.402	0.403	402
Belgium	0.402	0.403	402
Switzerland	0.504	0.501	198
Spain	1.901	1.901	193
Italy	1.901	1.901	193
Portugal	0.671	0.664	133
Belgian francs	0.671	0.664	133
Australian (Aus.)	0.145	0.145	2026
Swedish kronor	0.145	0.145	2026
Denmark	0.284	0.272	288
Norway	0.284	0.272	288
Finland	0.125	0.123	193
Argentina	0.062	0.062	2030
Chile	0.062	0.062	2030
Hungary	0.004	0.004	2030
Czechoslovakia	0.030	0.032	2030
Estonia	0.030	0.032	2030
Lithuania	0.030	0.032	2030
Latvia	0.030	0.032	2030
Poland	0.030	0.032	2030
Yugoslavia	0.030	0.032	2030
Rumania	0.030	0.032	2030
India	0.061	0.062	190
China	0.05	0.05	190
Shanghai	0.05	0.05	190
Hong Kong	0.05	0.05	190
Bombay	0.030	0.030	190
Tokyo	0.030	0.030	190
Batavia	0.030	0.030	190
Manila	0.030	0.030	190
Yokohama	0.030	0.030	190
San Francisco	0.030	0.030	190
London	0.030	0.030	190
Paris	0.030	0.030	190
Berlin	0.030	0.030	190
Amsterdam	0.030	0.030	190
Brussels	0.030	0.030	190
Stockholm	0.030	0.030	190
Oslo	0.030	0.030	190
Copenhagen	0.030	0.030	190
Helsingfors	0.030	0.030	190
Lisbon	0.030	0.030	190
Madrid	0.030	0.030	190
Barcelona	0.030	0.030	190
Valencia	0.030	0.030	190
Seville	0.030	0.030	190
Granada	0.030	0.030	190
Malaga	0.030	0.030	190
Cadiz	0.030	0.030	190
San Sebastian	0.030	0.030	190
Pamplona	0.030	0.030	190
Bilbao	0.030	0.030	190
Vitoria	0.030	0.030	190
Leioa	0.030	0.030	190
Barakaldo	0.030	0.030	190
Getxo	0.030	0.030	190
Leizor	0.030	0.030	190
Amorebieta	0.030	0.030	190
Basauri	0.030	0.030	190
Barakaldo	0.030	0.030	190
Getxo	0.030	0.030	190
Leizor	0.030	0.030	190
Amorebieta	0.030	0.030	190
Basauri	0.030	0.030	190
Barakaldo	0.030	0.030	190
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Barakaldo	0.030	0.030	190
Getxo	0.030	0.030	190
Leizor	0.030	0.030	190
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FIRST PHASE OF TRACK WORK ENDS

Massachusetts Institute of Technology Runners Go Through a Series of Time Trials

The first phase of track and field training at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for the winter season was brought to an end this week with a series of time trials, for both the quarter and half-mile distances, on Tech's outdoor board track. Following the plan laid out at the beginning of the scholastic year, Coach F. M. Kanaly had practically every man on the track squad take the trials irrespective of the candidate's natural leanings or preference.

Following the precedent of the past few years, Technology will again concentrate all efforts on the development of a one-mile relay team that will engage the best teams in the east. Last winter Tech's relay four won from Harvard University in the Boston Athletic Association's games, then beat the Syracuse University quartet that later won the intercollegiate championship, but lost to Princeton University by a narrow margin. In beating Syracuse the Engineers set a new Tech record for the Mechanics Building track.

The loss of every one of Tech's quarter-milers who composed last winter's star team, presents for solution a problem of the first magnitude. Coach Kanaly had only one 440-yard man with a previous record to second for the full quarter-mile distance. Bateman is a former Phillips Andover Academy star.

Although the performances of both Bateman and Smith would seem to indicate that Tech will have a team as fast as last winter's, this is by no means established by a series of time trials. The new team is quite a gap between Smith's time and that of A. R. Holden '23 who turned in the third best time of the lot. L. A. Cusolito '25 was close to Holden and would have turned in a much better performance had he not weakened after rounding the two laps of the 150-yard curve. The new five performers in the order of their merit were those of J. M. Campbell '25, M. W. Brewster '25, A. W. Makepeace '25, R. W. Ambach '24 and H. J. Bruner '23.

Following the quarter-mile trials, Coach Kanaly held a similar series of tests for the half-milers, four of whom will be picked for the two-mile quartet. Elmer E. Sanborn '23, former cross-country captain and star miler last spring, turned in by far the best performance of the 400-odd competitors. C. E. Snow '23, the pick of the half-milers at the Institute now, was unable to compete, but it is certain he can make Sanborn's time. J. McIntyre '23 ran with Sanborn in the same heat and for the first 600 yards the race was nip and tuck until Sanborn launched his final sprint. McIntyre's time was second best for the varsity, but it was by no means the second best of the lot; G. H. Symonds and M. D. Sweeney, two freshman candidates for the first-year team, managed to squeeze in just ahead of McIntyre's performance.

C. E. Roche '23 and G. R. Holt '24, the newly elected cross-country captain for next year, were the next two varsity men on the list of performances. Thus, all of the prospective half-milers for the two-year team, with the exception of Snow, served on the hill-and-dale team this fall and are therefore accustomed to distances much greater than the half mile. Whether these men can, in the comparatively short time remaining before the opening of the indoor season, improve their speed sufficiently to form a creditable team is hard to say.

GEORGIA TECH WILL FACE SUPREME TEST

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 15 (Special).—That the Georgia School of Technology football team will face the supreme test next year is readily seen after a study of the Blue and Gold schedule for 1923. Besides taking on the leading colleges in the south in the University of Pennsylvania and Notre Dame University Tech faces two of the strongest teams in the country. Never before has Tech been allowed by the faculty to take two trips away from home during one season, and it was by special action on the Tech authorities' part that the two big games were scheduled.

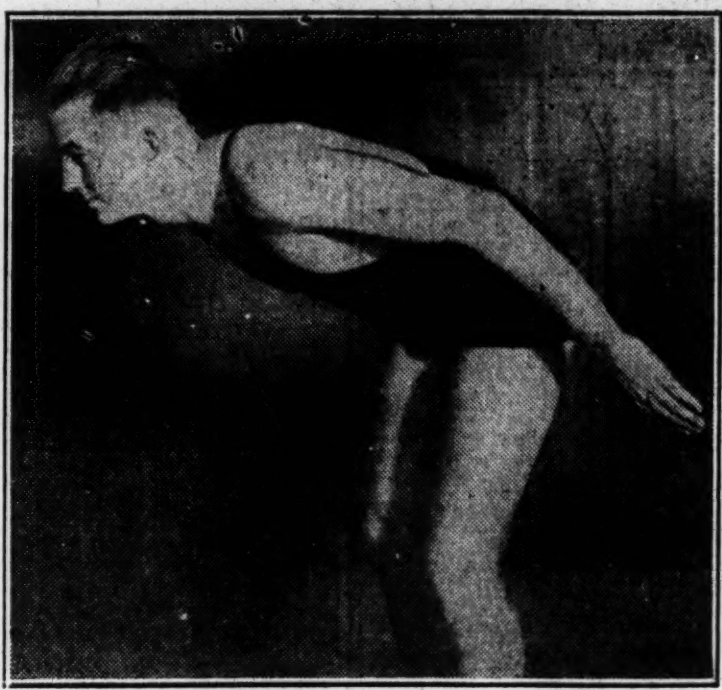
Tech will face next season with a sadly depleted list of veterans returning and no particular outstanding prospects to fill the gaps. The line loses two of the best tackles the ever produced in A. H. Staton and O. G. Davis. Aside from the initial game with Olethorpe University, which Tech should win in easy fashion, the rest of the season is replete with hard games. Virginia Military Institute, the University of Florida, and the University of Kentucky are three teams that have never lined up against Coach W. A. Alexander's athletes. All promise to be good games.

Tech supplanted Carnegie Tech on the University of Pennsylvania's schedule for next season. The great Notre Dame team will be met on their home grounds in Indiana. Georgetown University will be met for the fifth consecutive time in Atlanta.

Tech will close with Alabama Polytechnic Institute, which always a hard-fought battle regardless of the season's record of either team.

Sept. 23—Oglethorpe University at Atlanta; Oct. 6—Virginia Military Institute at Atlanta; 13—University of Florida at Atlanta; 20—Georgetown University at Atlanta; 26—Notre Dame University at South Bend, Ind.

Nov. 3—University of Alabama at Atlanta; 10—Pennsylvania State University at College, Pa.; 17—University of Kentucky at Atlanta; 23—Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Atlanta.



Capt. V. L. Holst '24, University of Pennsylvania Swimming Team

Yale Seems Certain to Repeat Its Past Swimming Successes

Elis Have Nearly 150 Varsity and Freshmen Natators Out to Help Them Through the Season

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 14 (Special).—After 15 consecutive swimming championships, Yale University seems certain to continue this remarkable success this season with the largest number of candidates out in the history of water sports. Nearly 150 varsity and freshmen swimmers answered the call of Coach Robert Kiphuth two weeks ago. Led by Capt. V. L. Holst '23, star sprinter and for two years a member of world's record-holding relay teams, Yale should have little difficulty in maintaining swimming supremacy in the hard 15-mile schedule ahead.

Last year the Eli natators turned out the best team ever and although several stars were lost by graduation, Coach Kiphuth, who is recognized as the premier coach in college swimming, is out to break all records chalked up by Yale men and others in the past. The secret of the system developed by Kiphuth at Yale is that he has always had an abundance of second string material with enough experience to fill the vacancies left by ineligibility or graduation. This season the Eli mentor will face the most difficult task of his career. He not only has to fill vacancies of stars lost, but he must develop men in the three new intercollegiate events that he has never coached before, namely, the 440, the back and breast stroke.

In the sprints Yale has a vast array of talent to pick and develop record-breaking relay teams from. In the 50-yard event Captain Jelliffe and W. D. Banks '23 stand out against the field while C. M. Stewart '24, R. C. Colgate '24 and W. A. Morgan Jr. '24, all second string stars of last year's team, are certain of places on the varsity. From last year's freshman relay team, Ray Clark, R. S. Bixler, A. B. Clark, and Ostrum Emders will give the veterans strong opposition for varsity positions in the short dash event. Other men in this event who are certain of a chance in competition are as follows: M. H. Frost '24, freshman captain of two years ago, who was unable to swim last year; N. E. Freeman '24, R. K. Jester '24, Freeman Higgins '24 and J. J. Lincoln '24.

With seven good men in the century dash Yale will be well represented in the longer sprint. As in the 50-yard event Jelliffe and Banks will be the dependables in the 100-yard event. Higgins, Sullivan and Stewart will also give good account of themselves. Albert Trepel '24 and T. H. Lydgate '25, two promising men who must be reckoned with. The latter was a star of last season's freshman team. It is expected that Jelliffe will better the record held in the 100 by D. L. Jones of Brown at 55.3-5a, before the season is far advanced. H. R. Marshall '23, Yale's 220-yard star, is in shape to take care of his event with the able assistance of Henry Ledyard Jr. '24S, who is also a veteran at the distance. H. S. Sauers '25 and L. R. Stoddard '25, both members of the preceding freshman team will form a good secondary team. These same men will be developed for the 440-yard race which will be an innovation in eastern intercollegiate swimming circles this season. Coach Kiphuth was one of the main advocates of this event to fill out the more or less short program of previous years. Yale swimmers are up to set up a record in this event that will stand for some time. All in all the Elis look secure in all the swimming events.

Two other new events on the program this season in at least half of the meets are the back and breast strokes. Five new candidates have reported for the breast stroke, including A. N. Into '23S, W. H. Howell '25, E. C. Bench '25, M. N. Veeder '23S and Leon Falk Jr. '24S. From these men the Yale coach should be able to make winning material while in the back stroke men from the free style will be taught so they can compete in the new race. If Coach Kiphuth can develop winning combinations in these events the success in swimming this year at the New Haven institution is assured.

With the loss of N. T. Guernsey '22, the world's champion plunger, and his co-star, Brison Wood, Yale must put a new set of gliders in the field. A. M. Cooper '24 has shown the best so far, while A. D. Swasey '25 and M. F. Hood '25, former freshman plungers, should be first-string men this year. Two new men who have shown rapid improvement as floaters are S. V. Schoonmaker Jr. '24 and F. S. G. Williams '25S. If Cooper is eligible when the season opens the other men must fight it

out for the remaining position on the team.

In the dive which was the weakness in the Yale team last season the Eli should be stronger with two men returning with a year's experience. Although green last year both Revell McCallum '24 and B. L. Prime '24 did well in competition and they are expected to do even better this winter. J. W. Herron '23 is also a veteran diver who should have a chance in some of the coming meets. Hope Root '25, who did well as a freshman, is one of the best diving prospects Yale has had in years and he is certain of a place on the team. F. P. Stimmer Jr. '25 is another diver of promise.

With such excellent material under its great coach, Yale will undertake a very difficult schedule. Beginning with the first outside meet in New York with Columbia on Jan. 12, the Eli swimmers will face 10 strong teams in 14 dual meets before reaching the final goal, the intercollegiate championship at Princeton, March 24. The Yale schedule includes the following teams: Columbia, City College of New York, Princeton, Dartmouth, Wesleyan, Pennsylvania, Rutgers, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brown, and Navy. Of these teams, Princeton, Pennsylvania, Brown, and the Navy are expected to offer the greatest opposition. Yale defeated the Navy in their first encounter in their home pool last year, and the Middies are out for a win when the two teams meet at Annapolis on March 17.

As in previous years, Yale is favored to repeat past performances by gaining another championship in swimming, but if Coach Kiphuth's mermen accomplish this feat they will give their college the best team in its history. Other teams will find that Kiphuthism, or the great system instigated by the Yale coach is a hard one to beat.

OKLAHOMA ELECTS HAMMERT CAPTAIN

NORMAN, Okla., Dec. 14 (Special).—Bernard Hammert '25, halfback, was elected captain of the University of Oklahoma's 1923 football team at the annual election held today. Hammert will succeed J. H. Marsh '23, three times all-Missouri Valley Conference end.

The election of Hammert upsets an old tradition in Oklahoma, that of electing a second-year man to the leadership and it is the first time in eight years that a back field man has had this honor.

Twenty-five football athletes were granted letters for work done with the gridiron squad during the past season. Only four of the 25 men will graduate next spring.

Letters were awarded to Capt. J. H. Marsh '24, Sidney Mathes '24, C. C. Steinberger '25, E. M. Swanson '25, L. C. Boatright '25, ends; J. O. Penick '25, Lazelle White '25 and R. Crowles '24, tackles; J. M. Thompson '24, R. J. Cullen '23, John McFadden '25, A. F. Edmondson '23, guards; H. C. Schafer '25, W. A. Patterson '25, G. C. Hartford '25, centers; J. G. Bristow '25, Bernard Hammert '25, C. B. Pockorney '25, H. A. Graham '24, R. Jackson '24, halfbacks; C. E. Strouville '25, D. O. Vogle '24, E. B. Johnson '24, quarterbacks; C. E. Morrison '23, J. R. Lee '25, fullbacks.

AMHERST ANNOUNCES GRIDIRON SCHEDULE

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 14—Another intercollegiate contest with Oberlin College is a feature of Amherst's 1923 gridiron schedule made public tonight. Oberlin will come east next fall, playing at Amherst on Oct. 27. Identically the same teams as were played this autumn will be played again next year, and in the same order. There will be five home games, however, as compared with four last year. The schedule follows:

Sept. 29—Bowdoin College at Amherst; Oct. 13—Union College at Schenectady; 20—Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst (Fall Field); 27—Oberlin College at Amherst.

Nov. 3—Wesleyan University at Amherst; 10—Trinity College at Amherst; 17—Williams College at Williamstown.

CANNEFAX WINS TWICE

NEW YORK, Dec. 14—R. L. Cannefax won two matches from John Hahman yesterday in the tournament of the Intercollegiate Three-Cushion Billiard League for the national championship. The scores of the two matches were identical—50 to 25. The afternoon game was completed in 42 innings and the evening game in 48. Cannefax had a high run of 5 in the afternoon and 6 in the evening.

MANY NEWCOMERS ON PENN SQUAD

Coach G. W. Kistler Must Fill Many Vacancies on Red and Blue Swimming Team

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 15 (Special).—With a team that contains many newcomers, the University of Pennsylvania will open its Intercollegiate Swimming League season with the College of the City of New York in the New York pool, tonight.

Coach G. W. Kistler's team is captained by V. L. Holst '24, the former West Philadelphia High School star. Holst proved a good winner in the 50 and 100-yard events last season and also swam on the relay team. Holst placed in the intercollegiate championships last year in the 50-yard event and is looked upon as one of the most consistent performers in college ranks.

Such stars as M. F. Armstrong, P. E. Genthner, H. A. Martyr, F. W. Kohler, J. P. Bursk and Herman Weiner, are lost to Coach Kistler this year. All but Genthner graduated. Genthner left behind in his scholastic work and left college. He was one of the leading 100-yard swimmers in college ranks.

With Holst in the sprints will be seen C. M. Cardeza '25, who was a star on last year's freshman team; R. B. Durham '25, E. D. Gardner '25, G. H. Fonde '24, and L. R. Danielson '25. Durham and Gardner were also members of Coach Kistler's freshman team last year and also swam on the relay team.

T. S. Hodgson '25, is being groomed for the fancy dive and L. X. Rimer '23, a veteran of several years, will be used in the distance events. L. R. Bechtel '23, who has also been on the varsity squad for several seasons, will be entered in the quarter-mile event, which is new in intercollegiate competition this year.

Eliminating the plunge for distance and 220-yard event, has caused Coach Kistler to change his plans this season. The 440-yard event replaces the 220, the 220-yard breaststroke takes the place of the plunge and the 150-yard backstroke event has been added to the program. As the 200-yard breaststroke, 150-yard backstroke and 440-yard events in the Olympic games, it is the hope of the I. S. A. officials that material can be developed for the next trip to Paris in 1924.

Coach Kistler has a promising breaststroke swimmer in Moloz Hayashi '24, young Japanese, who recently won the trial race in the Weightman Hall tank. Hayashi has competed in swimming events in Japan before coming to the United States; but they were all distance races, the breaststroke being entirely new to him. W. F. Harney '25, is another good prospect in the breaststroke ranks.

Water polo material is not as encouraging as Coach Kistler would like to see. For the last few years it has been rather difficult to get out big swimmers for this event; but he says that with the material at hand, the university will be able to turn out a fairly good team. Among the most promising water-polo candidates are: M. R. Myers '23; N. S. Collins '23; S. W. Joy '23; Edward Wheeler '23; H. D. Cowditch '26; J. S. Shulof '26; J. P. Jones '23; M. L. Marlen '25 and V. R. Lester '25. Wheeler is captain-elect of the varsity crew and one of the biggest men in the senior class.

Only one meet has been scheduled before the start of the holidays, but after the first of the year the Red and Blue natators will be kept busy. The complete schedule follows:

Dec. 15—College of the City of New York at New York; 22—Princeton University at Princeton; 29—Yale University at Philadelphia; 23—Princeton University at Philadelphia; 24—United States Naval Academy at Annapolis.

March 2—College of the City of New York at Philadelphia; 8—Columbia University at Philadelphia; 15—Columbia University at Philadelphia; 22—Columbia University at Philadelphia; 29—Columbia University at Philadelphia; 3—Yale University at Philadelphia; 10—Yale University at Philadelphia; 17—Yale University at Philadelphia; 24—Yale University at Philadelphia; 31—Yale University at Philadelphia; 7—Yale University at Philadelphia; 14—Yale University at Philadelphia; 21—Yale University at Philadelphia; 28—Yale University at Philadelphia; 4—Yale University at Philadelphia; 11—Yale University at Philadelphia; 18—Yale University at Philadelphia; 25—Yale University at Philadelphia; 1—Yale University at Philadelphia; 8—Yale University at Philadelphia; 15—Yale University at Philadelphia; 22—Yale University at Philadelphia; 29—Yale University at Philadelphia; 5—Yale University at Philadelphia; 12—Yale University at Philadelphia; 19—Yale University at Philadelphia; 26—Yale University at Philadelphia; 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LATE TRANSFERS ARE PROHIBITED

Baseball Magnates Move Trading Date Up to June 15—15 Players Under Option

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—With the exception of those connected with the Brooklyn and the two New York clubs, this city was practically deserted by major and minor baseball magnates today, as they were on their way to their several homes after having taken part in the joint meeting which Commissioner K. M. Landis presided over yesterday.

In this joint meeting probably the most important action taken from the point of view of the baseball fan was accomplished by the passing of a rule which prevents the transferring of players from one club to another in the major leagues without waiver process, after June 15. Hereafter such deals were possible up to Aug. 1. Under the new regulation the manager of a team which by June 15 is not a strong playing contender cannot increase the playing strength of his club except by purchase of players from the minor leagues.

To offset this rule the clubs next season will be permitted to carry a roster of 40 players up to June 15 in place of 45 and the additional month will enable them to experiment and ascertain the value of younger players who heretofore have been sent back to the minors unless they flashed sterling form during the first month of the pennant race. An effort to increase the maximum number of players permitted any one club previous to June 15 from 40 to 50 was lost after the National League had voted in favor of it and the American against it, when Commissioner K. M. Landis voted in the negative. However, Major League clubs hereafter will be permitted to have 15 players under option in place of eight, but the proposal to permit a player being held under option for three years in place of two was defeated.

These were the outstanding changes in the code governing the regulation of the National League and American League from the standpoint of the fan in that they effect the distribution of playing strength once the pennant races are straightened out and the real battle for the flags begun. Several other alterations were made in the code, but they had more to do with the technical and legislative side of the game.

It was decided that the drafting rules should be amended to permit the drafting season to commence the first day of the World Series each year and that the draft meeting shall be held in the city where the first World Series game is played. The waiver rules were changed to provide that a club asking waivers on a player and then withdrawing such waiver request must do so within 48 hours after notice of claim, or forfeit right to such player.

It was also resolved that the major and minor league meetings for next year should be held in Chicago the second week of December. Commissioner Landis was empowered, in case of emergency, to call for a mail vote on any matter, thus expediting legislation. The code was changed to provide that on the vote of three-quarters of the clubs of the two leagues any proposition or legislation might be submitted to a mail vote in place of a joint meeting of the two leagues. Where a joint meeting is called the clubs that respond shall constitute a quorum but absent clubs may be represented by proxy.

The so-called "battering situation" which resulted in the suspension of G. H. Ruth and other players early last spring was remedied by the adoption of a rule that no player shall participate in exhibition games after Oct. 31 and that all future contracts between players and clubs shall contain this provision.

World series regulations came in for considerable discussion and it was provided that in future Commissioner Landis and the president, or some other official of the home club, should decide when weather and ground conditions were suitable for a game. Once the game was started, however, the right to suspend, postpone or call such game would rest entirely with the umpires.

The compensation to umpires in such world series games was changed from a percentage of the players' share to a flat sum of \$2000 each per series. Last fall the percentage plan, the umpire received about \$1800 each. The sum for umpiring in a city series was fixed at \$500.

A proposal advanced through the Minor League Association by the Eastern, Southern, and Texas leagues that the draft price be increased from \$4000 to \$5000 was defeated, but it was decided that hereafter a club obtaining a player by draft should pay immediately in full the draft price in place of the 50 per cent now stipulated.

Players returned to minor leagues by the majors, regardless whether such leagues are within the draft or non-draft class, shall be subject to draft.

The gambling evil in baseball came in for discussion, and betting and pools were denounced. The co-operation of all clubs, public officials and spectators was urged in order to stamp out the evil. The club owners unanimously approved Commissioner Landis' plan to distribute the game receipts of the second game of the 1922 World Series among charity associations, but no definite announcement was made as to the organizations which would benefit.

It was announced today that Catcher Otto Miller, released unconditionally by Brooklyn, had signed with the Atlanta Club of the Southern Association as manager. F. L. Chance declared that he had signed G. E. Lewis, manager of Salt Lake City, as scout for the Red Sox on the Pacific coast.

AMES ELECTS BIERBAUM
AMES, Ia., Dec. 14 (Special).—H. O. Bierbaum, 24, for four years a member of the Iowa State College cross-country team, has been elected to captain the harriers in 1923. With the exception of Capt. L. M. Rathbun, 23, who succeeds Bierbaum as the best showing this season of any of the Ames runners. Bierbaum's home is in Griswold, Ia.

DIFFERENCES OF OPINION AMONG DELEGATES SETTLED

Thirty-Fifth Annual Meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada Closes With Peacefulness

MONTREAL, Que., Dec. 14 (Special).

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada was concluded here last Saturday afternoon after a two days' session, and there were several outbreaks that indicated that there were great differences between the opinions of the delegates from the east and the west. Most of the questions that caused the differences to be aired were disposed of by being tabled or the motions withdrawn and the meeting closed with peacefulness. Various affiliated bodies claimed they were being discriminated against, while the western delegates stated that several motions presented by those from Ontario would wipe out amateur sport in the west. Those from the maritime provinces advanced the opinion that amateur sport was freer from taint in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia and claimed that the leading athletes of the Dominion were located in those provinces.

The barring of professionals from office in amateur organizations was one of the storm centers and after considerable heated discussion was shelved for another year. Various affiliated bodies complained of the attitude of the governing body in reference to the issuing of amateur cards and registration claiming that the effort of the A. A. U. of C. took all control out of the hands of the various associations. Proposal that the A. A. U. of C. take charge of the issuing of the cards was promptly tabled.

About the only outstanding features of the meeting, in addition to the sectional clashes, were the reorganization of the Canadian Olympic committee, the taking over of the control of women's athletics, the recognition of interscholastic track and field sports, the awarding of championship medals, recognition of a number of new records and several changes in the constitution referring to amateur conditions.

P. J. Mulqueen of Toronto was selected as chairman of the Olympic committee and the choice was an excellent one. Mr. Mulqueen has been prominent in sporting activities for many years, and everything he has been associated with has been an unqualified success. He is president of the Sportsmen's Patriotic Association, which has carried on work among the soldiers during the war; he has been president of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen for a number of years, is chairman of the Ontario Athletic Commission, a Government-appointed body which controls amateur and professional boxing throughout the province and also assists in the promotion of all other branches of amateur sport, and last week was elected chairman of the Dominion Boxing Commission, which will have control of all boxing and wrestling throughout Canada. J. I. Morikin of

100-yard dash—Cyril Coaffee, Winnipeg, 9 5-8, made at Calgary.
50-yard dash—L. S. Armstrong, Winnipeg, 4 2-8.
60-yard dash—L. S. Armstrong, Winnipeg, 8 2-8.
120-yard dash—Cyril Coaffee, Winnipeg, 19 2-8.
220-yard hurdles—Cyril Coaffee, Winnipeg, 4 5-8.
Half-mile relay—L. S. Armstrong, Winnipeg, 10 2-8.
Standing high jump—R. S. Shepherd, Edmonton, 5 ft.
Discus throw—Gus Pope, Portland, Ore., 148 ft. 3-4 in.

LEWIS DEFEATS ZBYSZKO FOR TITLE

Wins Two Out of Three Falls—Now Possessor of Belt

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 14.—Edward Lewis retained his title as heavyweight wrestling champion of the world by defeating Stanislaus Zbyszko two out of three falls here tonight. By this victory Lewis won permanent possession of the Rickard belt, as he has been victorious in three contests in which the trophy was at stake.

Lewis gained the second and third falls in 24m. 25s. and 14m. 50s., respectively, after Zbyszko won the first fall in 41m. 15s.

Zbyszko pinned the champion's shoulders to the mat with a flying mare in the first fall. Lewis won his first fall with a headlock and the second with an arm lock. The champion gripped his opponent with numerous head, arm and wrist locks and toe holds.

It was the third defeat Zbyszko has met with in 1132 bouts, all being at the hands of Lewis.

THREE TEAMS READY FOR CHICAGO SERIES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Three teams are ready for the opening of the championship season of the Chicago Hockey Association, two will be ready when the first game is played on Jan. 1, and another is uncertain as to its entry. It developed here last night at a meeting of the association. All of the six clubs that entered contestants last year, were heard from except Hinsdale, a suburban aggregation.

Illinois Athletic Club, DePaul University, and the Canadian Club, title defender, stand in readiness to begin. Chicago Beach Hotel and Edgewater Beach Hotel will be ready when they assure themselves of ice. A committee was appointed to draft a tentative round-robin schedule and report to a meeting to be held at the Illinois Athletic Club Monday night. W. E. Hamilton of the Canadian Club was elected secretary to succeed A. R. Kennedy, who resigned. C. J. Donnelly, treasurer, presided at the meeting. S. E. McPhee is strengthening the Illinois Athletic Club team, former champions, with several new players from Canada.

CLARK AND NELSON TIE

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Charles Clark of Wallace Institute is today in a tie for first place with J. Nelson of the Kimrock Athletic Association for leadership in the championship race of the Chicago Handicap League. The tie results from four straight victories last night at the Chicago Athletic Association by Clark over J. L. Gray of the Illinois Athletic Club, in which Nelson dropped one game in four to Paul Gledel, a club mate. The leaders have won 13 games and lost three for an average of .867. E. J. Lindberg of the Chicago A. A. pulled out of last place, taking fourth by three victories in four games against Ralph Thorsen of Kimrock. Thorsen took his third game by the narrow score of 21 to 20. A match scheduled between Avery Brundage and Harry Burton, both of the C. A. A., was postponed.

Winnipeg was elected vice-chairman of the Olympic committee, with F. H. Marples of Winnipeg as secretary-treasurer.

The Olympic committee will meet three times, at least, during 1923 and will have complete charge of the arrangements for the Canadian team for the 1924 Olympic games in France. They were instructed to make arrangements whereby the elimination trials will be held early in that year. It was decided that only those athletes who show enough promise to be considered possible point winners would be sent over.

The Canadian hockey representatives for the 1924 world's championship ship series will probably be an all-star aggregation selected from various clubs throughout the Dominion instead of the Canadian champions as was the case in 1920, when Canada was represented by the Falcons of Winnipeg who won the Olympic title. The reports of the lacrosse and amateur baseball associations were very gratifying and both of them stated that Dominion championship series were probable next year. The Canadian Amateur Swimming Association stated that Canada would be represented by a water polo team at the 1924 Olympic games. The reports regarding rowing, cycling and track and field activities showed that the interest in these sports is rapidly increasing.

The boxing and wrestling championships for 1923 were awarded to Manitoba while the track and field sports will be held in Halifax next summer.

Interscholastic track and field sports will be recognized in the future and the first championships will be held in Montreal next year. The records will be compiled by the A. A. U. of C.

It was decided that in future members of teams cannot be given souvenirs valued at more than \$100 each and that the souvenirs must be such as not to lower the status of the player who is employed in an capacity by a club can participate for that club in amateur sports but he can compete as soon as he ceases to be employed by the club. None but bona fide amateurs can represent clubs at meetings of the A. A. U. of C. or affiliated bodies. The following records were recognized as Canadian records:

100-yard dash—Cyril Coaffee, Winnipeg, 9 5-8, made at Calgary.
50-yard dash—L. S. Armstrong, Winnipeg, 4 2-8.
60-yard dash—L. S. Armstrong, Winnipeg, 8 2-8.
120-yard dash—Cyril Coaffee, Winnipeg, 19 2-8.
220-yard hurdles—Cyril Coaffee, Winnipeg, 4 5-8.
Half-mile relay—L. S. Armstrong, Winnipeg, 10 2-8.
Standing high jump—R. S. Shepherd, Edmonton, 5 ft.
Discus throw—Gus Pope, Portland, Ore., 148 ft. 3-4 in.

INLAND RACING LOSES OLD SAVOR

Chicago Yacht Club Drops the Honored Word "Regatta"

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 15.—Yacht racing on Lake Michigan lost an old-time savor of the briny deep here last night when the Chicago Yacht Club, by far the largest inland body of its kind, voted to eliminate the honored word "regatta" from its by-laws and sailing vocabulary, substituting therefor the word "race" as being modern and descriptive. The official flagship will no longer fly the "Regatta Committee" pennant, but the "Race Committee."

According to the treasurer's report, the Chicago club is financially one of the strongest yachting bodies in the United States, having accumulated more than \$155,000 for a building fund and a surplus of \$255,000. This showing indicated a remarkable recovery in the affairs of the club in three years under the administration of Sheldon Clark, who was for the fourth time elected commodore last night. Previously tradition limited a commodore to two terms.

Changes in the plans for a fine new clubhouse at Belmont Harbor were announced. The club has secured a new site for its downtown clubhouse in Grant Park. It is to be directly east on land now being filled in for the Great South Park Lagoon and boulevard development. This clubhouse will give way in time to a new structure.

No other club in the world, it is said, will have such a centrally located clubhouse and moorage almost within the shadow of the Loop skyscrapers and protected by a breakwater. In Belmont Harbor the boats of the club are to be taken care of by a float in the place of the "carrier." The float is to have a steel hull and elaborate superstructure to cost \$60,000.

Regulations which forbade boats of less than 35 feet waterline using the club insignia were amended to extend that privilege to boats not less than 20 feet overall. The following new definitions were adopted:

A motor yacht shall mean a boat not less than 30 feet overall with a permanent cabin and propelled mainly by power of a seaworthy character. A motor racing boat shall mean a power-driven boat of any length whose principal use is racing. A runabout shall mean a fully decked or semi-cabined, fair weather boat of not less than 20 feet overall. A launch shall mean an open boat or canopy-topped boat, propelled by a fixed engine and not less than 20 feet overall.

Other officers elected were: C. C. Wright, vice-commodore; K. Wrigley, rear commodore; R. G. Jones, treasurer; and Harold Bradley, secretary. Directors were elected as follows: Dr. W. L. Baum, H. H. Kimball, L. J. Lambin and W. G. D. Orr.

Two World's Swimming Records Are Broken

Cleveland, O., Dec. 14

TWO more new world's swimming records are in the books today. John Welsmuller, Illinois Athletic Club, established a new record for a 50-yard tank at the Cleveland Athletic Club last night when he won the 100-yard back stroke event in 1m. 44.96s. The former record of 1m. 49.96s. was held by Harry Heber, also of the I. A. C.

Winning the 220-yard back stroke in 2m. 59.96s., H. L. Krueger, Honolulu, broke the former world's record of 3m. 28.96s. set by Harry Heber.

Welsmuller also established a new local tank record when he won the 100-yard free style handicap in 24.96s.

Harvard and Yale Clubs Win Easily

Leaders Hold Position in Metropolitan Class A Squash Tennis

METROPOLITAN INTERCLUB SQUASH TENNIS STANDING

(Class A)	Won	Lost	P.C.
Yale Club	2	0	1.000
Harvard Club	2	1	.750
Princeton Club	1	2	.333
Columbia Univ. Club	1	2	.333
Crescent A. C.	0	3	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The leading teams have once more improved their records in the squash tennis matches for the Metropolitan class A interclub championship. The unbeaten Yale Club, yesterday, disposing of Princeton Club, which shares their courts, by a score of 6 matches to 1, while the champion Harvard Club, chiefly through the brilliant work of its new members, won from Columbia University Club on the courts of the latter, by the same score.

T. R. Coward, national champion, headed the Yale club list, meeting R. R. Mixsell, the hard-hitting Princeton player, who gave him such a battle in the fall tournament semi-finals. Coward was a little slow at starting, not reaching his highest form until the second game. Then he developed a change of pace that caused Mixsell to make many errors, and took the second game in a series of rallies, without losing another point. In the third game, the young Yale star, while still keeping up his speed, improved in court-covering ability, making many remarkable gets, and winning the match rather easily, 9-15, 15-9, 15-9.

Princeton Club made a better showing than the score indicated, five of their matches being lost by narrow margins, in hard-fought, three-game battles. This was the more remarkable as several of their players were merely class B players promoted for the occasion. The summary:

T. R. Coward, Yale Club, defeated H. R. Mixsell, Princeton Club, 9-15, 15-9, 15-9.

A. J. Cordier, Yale Club, defeated John Taylor, Princeton Club, 15-9, 17-15.

Basil Harris, Princeton Club, defeated B. Baker, Yale Club, 8-15, 15-12.

C. J. McGuire, Yale Club, defeated J. M. Denison, Princeton Club, 10-15, 15-9, 17-15.

D. M. Bomelsier, Yale Club, defeated Jarvis Cromwell, Princeton Club, 15-12, 17-15.

Livingston Platt, Yale Club, defeated Parrelly, Princeton Club, 18-17, 15-12.

O. L. Guernsey, Yale Club, defeated J. Kealey, Princeton Club, 15-15, 15-6, 17-14.

Harvard depended chiefly on the younger members of its team for victory. Anderson Dana being the only regular member of its last year's champions to compete. He had little trouble in disposing of J. N. Worcester, the veteran of F. S. Keeler was the only victor for Columbia, disposing of G. M. Rushmore, a Harvard substitute, in straight games, though extra points were necessary in the second. E. W. Putnam, making his first appearance for Columbia this season, fell a victim to the careful court covering and change of pace of Hewitt Morgan, the former racquets star, who Morgan had adopted the harder game with considerable success. The summary:

Anderson Dana, Harvard Club, defeated J. N. Worcester, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 17-15.

F. S. Whitlock, Harvard Club, defeated Frank Kluge, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 17-15.

Hewitt Morgan, Harvard Club, defeated E. W. Putnam, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 17-15.

William Rand Jr., Harvard Club, defeated Kingsley Kunhardt, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 17-15.

Murray Taylor, Harvard Club, defeated W. A. Kimball, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 17-15.

G. E. Abbot, Harvard Club, defeated Willis Putnam, Columbia University Club, 15-12, 17-15.

F. S. Keeler, Columbia University Club, defeated G. M. Rushmore, Harvard Club, 15-12, 17-15.

HICKEY NAMED CAPTAIN

PULLMAN, Wash., Dec. 7 (Special Correspondence).—The following men were in intercollegiate football games at the State College of Washington team:

W. T. McKay, 23, Albert Davis, 23, E. W. Durrwachter, 23, L. W. Meeker, 23, J. N. Campbell, 24, M. C. Sandberg, 24, F. S. Kramer, 24, J. M. Shannon, 24, A. Purcell, 24, Joseph Burkes, 24, Oliver Taylor, 24, L. W. Meeker, 24, H. W. Slater, 24, H. M. Cook, 24, H. Alexander, 24, H. R. Wheeler, 24, Stanley Bray, 24, A. E. Bay, 24, Durrwachter, Meeker and Meeker will graduate in June. H. W. Slater won the letters for the third time. Meeker, Hickey, and Zaspel won their letters for the second time and the remaining are first-year letter men.

Captain Durrwachter was the J. F. Bohler award each year to the member of the football squad who is voted by his team mates to have been the greatest in spirit to them on the gridiron during the season just closed.

REID VS. KINSELLA TOMORROW
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—All is in readiness today for the squash tennis match for the professional championship of the world, to be played between W. S. Kinsella, present holder of the title, and James Reid, instructor at the Crescent Athletic Club, on the courts of the Yale Club tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Letters to the Editor

ANONYMOUS

Stability and Gold Reserve

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Since the credit bestowed upon the Government by its citizens is expressed not only by the market value of its funded debt, but also by the stability of its monetary policy, and since in previous articles I have endeavored to show that the gold stock of the country, both in and out of the Treasury vaults has not had the slightest effect on the price of Government securities, it may be of interest to inquire whether the gold reserve or gold held in the Treasury against its note issue also has any effect upon the stability of the note circulation. Taking 1913 as an ante-bellum normal year, 1920 as a post-bellum year of deranged conditions, and 1922 as a year of return to normal, let us see what may be deduced. I take July 1 of each of these years from which to select my figures.

In 1913 the total gold stock of the country was \$1,848,790,860. Of this \$1,137,512,347 was in circulation as gold coin and gold certificates. The latter, of course, being represented by an equal amount of gold held in the Treasury to cover them, thus enabling this gold to circulate as paper currency in lieu of metallic. The Government has not always played the part of the honest broker, however, in this matter. For in the '70s it issued gold certificates in excess of the gold in the Treasury. This, nevertheless, had not the slightest effect upon their parity with the rest of the circulation.

Subtracting the gold coin and gold certificates in circulation in 1913 from the total stock in the country, we have a balance of \$711,278,513 in the Treasury as a reserve. A reserve for what? Why, for an outstanding note issue amounting to \$1,108,498,922! In other words, this was supposed to be supported by \$3.87 per cent of its face value in gold in the Treasury. What supported the remaining 96.13 per cent? Since a part can never be equal to the whole of anything, the rest was clearly up in the air, kept there by credit and credit alone. For purposes of redemption, therefore, this fractional gold reserve was ineffectual.

It is vain to argue in regard to this large margin slumbering so peacefully on the bosom of the credit of the Government, that the people will never present these notes for redemption in gold coin. Prophecy is an idle pastime as far as predicting what people will do, particularly in their wild moments of panic and excitement. The people of this country did this very thing once and not so many years ago. The result was disastrous and drained the Treasury of its gold long before the notes were redeemed.

The gold reserve in 1920 was 39.47 per cent of the note circulation and in 1922 it was 86.19 per cent. Yet the stability of the paper currency remained entirely unaffected by these wide variations. Then if there was no variation of stability during these periods of fluctuation of the gold reserve, evidently the latter in its unmet is not capable of disturbing the former. If it were, the note circulation would be sensitive in its stability to every rise or fall of the pile of gold.

If it does not respond to this, there remains only the credit of the Government to control its status. That this does control it and nothing else, is exemplified by the fact that the citizen never scrutinizes a bank note in the day's transactions to see whether it is a gold certificate, a national bank note or a Treasury note, a United States note or greenback, a silver certificate, or a federal reserve note. It is all money of the Government and all the same to him. The idea of how much gold is back of it is not once in his head. In fact, I doubt whether anyone but the bankers ever can see the monthly circulation statement of the Treasury Department to watch the incessant instability of the reserve of gold.

The stability of a currency depends upon its proper relation to the volume of exchanges and to its proper increase as the volume of exchanges increases. This is most difficult to determine in this country particularly where the bank check has assumed the function of the bank note so largely. The bank check accommodates itself perfectly to the volume of exchanges and in this way is relieving the Government more and more of a task so difficult of accomplishment. The average rate of increase of the currency up to within a few years of the close of the nineteenth century seems to have been about 3 per cent annually, according to Del Mar, conforming to the rate of increase of population. There were many contractions and expansions during the period, but the average rate was 3 per cent. For instance, in 1775 there was \$4.40 of circulation per capita, in 1794 \$7.40, in 1798 \$4.60, in 1825 \$9.20, in 1836 \$12.20, in 1840 \$13.70, in 1864 \$28.50, and in 1885 \$17.

Population is not an adequate determinant, since the volume of exchanges always outruns population. The more credit system of the bank check responds instantly and accurately to this test, the hybrid credit and gold reserve system of the Government moves sluggishly while the gold system alone has long since broken down in its rigidity under the tremendous impact of rapidly increasing exchanges. Its relic is the gold reserve—a relic of feudal and medieval commodity money. If the private credit of the check can sustain 90 per cent of the volume of

exchange, surely the public credit of the Government alone could sustain the remaining 10 per cent and dispense with the custom of hoarding gold. In fact, Del Mar, as long ago as 1885, said: "It is no longer the Bank of England that controls the movement of gold. The Treasury and banks of the United States are capable of exercising an important influence upon this movement. It will become the possessors of such power to permit the employment of the juggling tables of coin reserves, published by the director of the mint and the Comptroller of the Currency." Under healthy conditions of Government credit and currency volume, the purchasing power of Government money bows only to one master—supply and demand. It is my impression that during and subsequent to the late war our currency increased not only was not the cause of high prices, but that high prices required an increase of circulation, since, as prices rose, each transaction or exchange required more currency than before. In the strict sense of the word, therefore, there was no inflation.

If it is asked why, with an index of food prices, for instance, of 100 in 1913 and 202 in 1920, and \$3,000,000,000 total circulation, this inflation did not produce the rise in prices, the answer is, with the same \$3,000,000,000 of circulation now, why are the same food prices only 50 per cent higher now than in 1913?

ROBERT L. PRESTON.
Leesburg, Va.

MID-PINES GOLF IN SEMI-FINAL ROUND

PINEHURST, N. C., Dec. 15.—F. T. Keating of New York, winner of the qualifying-round gold medal, meets E. B. Lisenring of Huntington Valley and W. T. Barr of Brooklyn meets J. H. Hyde of Charles River in the semi-final round of the first division of the Mid-Pines Country Club first annual Championship golf tournament here.

Keating played against J. D. Chapman of Greenwich in yesterday's first match round, and won by 4 and 2. Keating was a stroke over par on three of the holes going out, negotiated the other six in the par figures and was 2 up at the turn and 3 up at the last. Chapman won the eleventh and twelfth, halved the thirteenth and then lost three in row and the match. The summary for the championship division follows:

F. T. Keating, New York, defeated J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, 4 and 2.
E. B. Lisenring, Huntington Valley, defeated Dr. William Moffatt, Utica, 1 up.
W. T. Barr, Peering Harbor, defeated J. H. Robertson Jr., Brae Burn, 4 and 3.
J. H. Hyde, Charles River, defeated D. N. Winton, Minneapolis, 4 and 3.

Hubbard Will Lead the Harvard Eleven

Famous Crimson Guard Is Given Unanimous Election

C. J. Hubbard Jr. '24 of Cambridge Mass., was today unanimously elected captain of the Harvard varsity football team for the 1923 season, at a meeting of the varsity gridiron players. Hubbard has played guard on the varsity team during the past two seasons and is one of the best guards ever turned out by the Crimson. He is a two-letter man, having rowed at No. 5 on the varsity crew last spring.

MAJORS DEFT MIXERS
DALLAS, Tex., Dec. 14.—The two major leagues in raising the option limit from eight to 15, deliberately deft the minors and possibly provoke a baseball war if the lesser leagues which voted at Louisville to refuse permission for the juggling tables of coin reserves, published by the director of the mint and the Comptroller of the Currency. Under healthy conditions of Government credit and currency volume, the purchasing power of Government money bows only to one master—supply and demand. It is my impression that during and subsequent to the late war our currency increased not only was not the cause of high prices, but that high prices required an increase of circulation, since, as prices rose, each transaction or exchange required more currency than before. In the strict sense of the word, therefore, there was no inflation.

MAINE FIVE ON TOUR
ORONO, Me., Dec. 14.—The University of Maine basketball squad left today for a week's trip during the Christmas vacation, which will be the most extensive ever taken by a Maine athletic team. The schedule opens at Hamilton, N. Y., tomorrow night with Colgate University and concludes with a game with the University of Cincinnati on Dec. 23.

HERMANN HEADS COLGATE FIVE
HAMILTON, N. Y., Dec. 14.—A. J. Hermann of Milltown, N. J., prominent in Colgate athletics, today was elected captain of the varsity basketball team to succeed M. B. O'Connor, forward in last year's team. Hermann is also captain-elect of the baseball nine.

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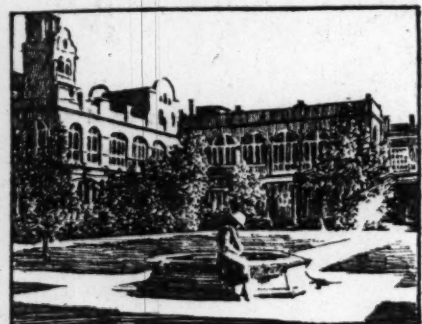
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SPEND the winter in the delightful mild climate
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You'll enjoy the Out-Door Life here. There
are Six Golf Links nicely located, many Tennis
Courts, wonderful Automobile Roads through
orange and tropical fruit groves.

Great expanse and variety of fishing waters
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75 Hotels with accommodations to suit
every demand.

150 Apartment Houses; with locations,
furnishings and prices to suit all.

Five thousand Cottages to rent furnished;
private dwellings, rooming houses, etc.

ARTHUR PRYOR'S FAMOUS BAND

Concerts twice daily in Royal Palm Park

Join the smiling throng in Miami;
You'll like it.

Write for handsome booklet with full information.

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"The Prettiest Resort in the World"

Combining all the attractions of Ocean,
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DAYTONA is located on the Ocean and beautiful Halifax
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as surf and still-water Bathing.

PRIVILEGE OF THREE GOLF COURSES

Equable climate. Free musical concerts in the BERGOTTE CASINO. A central
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For information regarding accommodations, address any of the following hotels:

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The Morgan 125 New Gables 88 Adirondack 150

The Oaks 75 Ivy Inn 70 Hamilton 70

Windsor 60 Julietton 60 Hotel Dunham 60

The Pines 50 The Prospect 40 Lyndhurst 40

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For illustrated booklet and general informa-
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Classified Advertisements

Advertisements by States and Cities

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OAK TERRACE
MIAMI'S SCENIC SUBURB
IS AN IDEAL LOCATION FOR A HOME.

Oak Terrace is close in property, five minutes from court house. It has every city convenience. Riparian rights, dock and park privileges with every lot.

BEARING GRAPEFRUIT OR ORANGE TREES ON EVERY LOT.

Ornamental street lamps—lighted every night. Location—N. W. 5th St. at 14th Street. On the bluff of Miami River overlooking Royal Palm Golf Club.

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AT LAKE GROVE, L. I., near the famous WINWOOD SCHOOL and LAKE RONCON. KONA, fine bungalow, 6 large rooms, all improvements, two baths, all year occupancy; beautifully situated in 10-acre oak grove, garage, vegetable garden, with all kinds of fruit trees. PARADISE, 5000 sq. ft., 6 R. Ackerly & Son, 248 West 50th St., New York City.

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BOSTON—Two furnished rooms; modern suite, kitchen privileges; \$40 a month; one bedroom and living room, \$8 a week. ROOMS, 44 Ivy St., Suite 3. Tel. Colver 1454-W.

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NEW YORK CITY, 252 W. 74th St.—Beautiful, tastefully furnished room, bright and immaculate; 1 night; redone home; references. Call Apt. 64.

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Kansas City, 502-A Commerce Building
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San Francisco, 200 Merchants Nat'l Bank Bldg.
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Production Engineer
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OUT-OF-TOWN SECRETARY, long island or south, non-commercial, by refined, educated young lady; travel, out-of-door-life, shop, read; only A-1 openings considered; salary secondary. Box K-4, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 East 40th St., New York City.

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High grade colored maids; references. 2382 7th Ave., New York. Audubon 2550

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TEACHER OF PIANO
VOCAL COACH—ACCOMPANIST
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MEN'S WEAR
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CHAS. W. DOWNING
MEN'S WEAR
206 Asylum Street Hotel Garde Bldg.

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CONNECTICUT

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Luxurious silks and broadens—warm flannels and broadcloths—a profusion of styles—excellent gifts for men.

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Our Motto: "SERVICE"

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Styles that are exquisite, dainty and different.
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Diamonds, Watches,
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Can always be obtained at
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Please Mention The Christian Science Monitor.

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Opposite Congress Square Hotel
Ivy Corsets, Brassieres, etc.
Experienced Alterers in attendance.

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Corner Faneuil and Norway Sts., Boston, Mass.
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Special Attention Given Family Orders
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For Ladies and Children
Make Selection Early
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Made of strong leatherette with
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EDUCATIONAL

School Pictures—the Child's Wants vs. the Adult's Wants

AN EXHIBITION of school pictures was held by the London County Council at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, this fall. Responsible art critics, publishers, printers, and educationists were invited to a conference and discussion held in the lecture theater during the exhibition.

School pictures are an important adjunct to education. For many years the only pictures available were black and white plates. Subsequently broad outlines and color came to be regarded as essential if the best educational value was to be obtained.

Among the pioneers in the production of colored pictures were Messrs. G. Bell & Sons, who introduced the Pitzroy pictures, and the Art for Schools Association, which did valuable work in using its influence and organization to improve the supply.

Germany's Success

The most important step forward, however, was taken in Germany, where a number of artists collaborated so as to place good art within the reach of every home. The printing trade in Germany, it is said, was unwilling to take part until the venture proved successful. Success soon came. The German pictures were welcomed in schools, and the methods adopted in their preparation enabled the publishers to sell them at about one-third the price of the less suitable black and white publications.

The German pictures became known as auto-lithographs, the artist undertaking to place his picture direct upon the lithographic stone and to supervise the printing. Ultimately, the best artistic results were secured at a minimum cost. In England the practice was to pay the artist a fee for his picture and to employ a lithographer to reproduce it.

The London City Council realized, as long ago as 1906, that British artists and publishers were losing opportunities by not competing in this important phase of educational equipment.

In that year, therefore, the Council arranged an exhibition at the Central School of Arts and Crafts, then housed in Regent Street, and invited artistic societies, publishers, color printers, and others to inspect the German auto-lithographs.

British Publishers Hesitate

Although much interest was taken in this exhibition, the British publishers were not prepared to move without definite guarantees from the council, guaranteeing which, if given, would have involved either the supply of the same pictures to every school maintained by the council, or the accumulation of a considerable stock beyond normal requirements. The publishers were reminded that the London County Council was only one of the large number of local educational authorities in the British Isles and overseas. The only concrete result of all this, however, was that the German publishers took advantage of a hint given in a catalogue issued by the council that more pictures of British scenery were required. While the British publishers were considering how they could safeguard themselves against loss, the German publishers had, in active preparation, a series of six pictures which they produced within a short time of the exhibition. These pictures they offered at a low price without any stipulation as to numbers.

At the outbreak of the war, the supply of the German pictures was suspended, and it was considered desirable to take advantage of the facilities at the Central School of Arts and Crafts for conducting research work with a view to demonstrating that suitable school pictures could be produced in England. For this purpose, a special advisory committee was set up under the chairmanship of Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, Secretary and Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum. This committee included publishers, artists, specialists in history and geography, representative teachers, and certain other technical experts. It was the intention that the advisory committee should supervise the production of a number of school pictures suitable for educational purposes, and should issue a report at the end of their deliberations such as would be of service to publishers, artists and others interested in the problem; further, that the report should include a list of subjects which, in the

opinion of the committee, were required for educational purposes, such subjects to be capable of satisfactory reproduction by lithographic or other processes. Much time was spent by this special advisory committee, but its labors were not brought to the definite issue, originally hoped for, owing to the withdrawal of the financial aid needed to carry on its researches. The committee did, however, demonstrate that auto-lithographs could be produced in England at prices which would enable them to compete with the pictures produced abroad. Diverse opinions were expressed on the artistic merits of the subjects of the six pictures produced under the supervision of the advisory committee, but no adverse criticism was made upon the quality of the lithographic work.

The Child's Love of Detail

The question today, therefore, is whether British publishers are prepared to embark upon a program of production which will meet the future requirements of education authorities, in the British Isles and in the dominions and the general demand for good pictures, cheaply and artistically produced, which has grown up during recent years.

From the contributions to the debate by printers and publishers it really came out that the council, like most other educational authorities, really does not know what it wants in a school picture, neither does it know what the children want. And it is this last point which really is the crux of the matter. It is found that children do not require the accuracy of drawing that the adult desires. Several speakers testified to the demand of the child for detail in its pictures. It will be found in taking a census of children's preferences for some pictures over others that almost invariably they demand incident and plenty of it. This is the criterion by which most children judge most of the art—musical, literary or graphic—connected by adults for their edification.

I remember when Algernon Blackwood and Sir Edward Elgar produced between them a play for children called "The Starlight Express." Here were presented scenes of a very vivid and pretty story and pretty music. Everything according to our stereotyped notions of what the child wants. Sir Edward one afternoon brought his little children to the play. After an hour, a sturdy little voice pealed through the theater "Daddy, when is something going to happen?" The play survived this trenchant criticism just a fortnight.

Let the Child Speak

Those who were fortunate enough to see the amazing drawings and paintings by the Viennese children of Cizek's School will remember how crowded with incident and detail the pictures were. The color was bright and crude. Ships could float on the land. A box could be seen full of things even with its lid shut. A man could have two eyes on one side of his head. In fact, all things seemed possible to these little artists provided plenty was happening. It is entirely doubtful whether the meaning of old fables discussing the means of educating the child through pictures will get very far, unless they give up this blessed word education with so many tortures in its wake.

Give the child what it wants in its pictures and not what we adults want. To find out what the child wants put it on these august committees if you like. In any case most of us would be shocked if a vote was taken amongst children on the type of pictures appealing most to different ages. My own experience is that there is a stage when crude, bold drawings full of detail appeal most, followed by one when broad masses and simple color are demanded, to be succeeded by pictures which are extremely sentimental, and the thicker it is the better. If teachers and those who handle children would take some trouble over this very vital problem they could overwhelm the educational authorities with facts absolutely essential in guiding them in the difficult matter of finding out what pictures children really want. Their difficulty then is to find the right artists to draw them.

Meanwhile the German educational authorities, publishers and artists seem to know all about it for they have produced and still are producing pictures for British schools, certainly acceptable to the teachers and to the children.

S. K. N.

The Observatory

LAYMEN, as well as educators, may hold varying opinions of the importance of many subjects taught in the public schools, but in their attitude toward English they are unanimous. Here is a subject which both humanists and vocationalists will agree has a utilitarian, even universal value. Above all others it is the subject which every American pupil should study. So there is no element of surprise in the announcement that all the educational forces of the country have already endorsed and are preparing to further the coming campaign for better speech.

To a greater extent than is usually the case in campaigns of an educational character, the goal sought by the teachers of English and co-operating agencies is clearly defined. To begin with, there is general recognition of the fact that the language is not fixed. In the second place, it is held to be quite as desirable to avoid purism, faddism, and artificial speech on the one hand, as it is to avoid slang and vagrant phrases on the other. The conflict is simply between good English and vulgar English and the immediate object is merely to convince some thousands of Americans that the former is as easy to speak as the latter.

Correct speech is not so much a matter of grammar as it is of habit. That is the reason why teachers of every subject are asked to correct

pupils' mistakes as they come to them and not to wait for the English teachers to do it. The sooner the error is discovered and explained, the less likely is it to be repeated. It may always be remembered that there are in the schools, particularly of city schools, hundreds of thousands of children who come from homes where a foreign language, or at best a strange mixture of two languages, is usually spoken. As far as these children are concerned the teacher's task involves unteaching as well as teaching. Only by everlasting vigilance and constant effort can the ill effects of home experience be overcome.

For some schools as well as for some colleges the coming campaign will involve nothing new or experimental. In a number of institutions it has already become the rule that every teacher shall be a teacher of English, and every course a course in English composition. The student of history who has every historical fact right in his examination, but whose paper is written in ungrammatical English, will not receive 100 per cent. To achieve that mark he must also show proficiency in the mother tongue. If his composition is too bad, he may even be sentenced to a special class composed of offenders against the rules of good English.

How to fit the school to the individual child, an achievement so often described as desirable and almost as

often regarded as impossible in these days of large classes and great enrollments, is to be the subject of some promising experiments in New York City. In what was formerly a private residence there will be established a trade extension school. Here will be accepted girl pupils who for one reason or another have not found the courses in regular high and trade schools suitable for their needs. Instruction will be individual in the sense that each girl will be given an opportunity to try any one of a number of vocational subjects until she finally discovers the one in which she is most interested. That done, she will be allowed to concentrate to the end that she may leave school with a training which will make her self-supporting in a certain trade.

Degrees in Commerce

MANCHESTER, Eng. (Special Correspondence)—The recent announcement that the University of London had held its first examination for the degree of Bachelor of Commerce has drawn attention to the work which has for some years been performed in this connection by other universities, notably that of Manchester. Not only have commercial studies been appreciated on the academic side, but their value is also generally recognized in the commercial world itself.

Business men like to get hold of the university graduates for different branches of industry, and they have shown their appreciation of the work of the university by gifts to its funds. The advisory committee of the Manchester faculty of commerce is now moving in the direction of closer co-operation between the faculty and the business and professional community of the north of England.

The dean of the faculty (Mr. G. W. Daniels), has recently stated that what is necessary to a continuance of the present prosperity is "an increasing recognition by employers and other persons of influence in commerce and industry of the value of business occupations of men and women who have had a university training." The dean at the same time points out that there are encouraging signs in this direction. Some firms are now prepared to find places for graduates who have passed through suitable courses of study, and several have recently been thus placed.

In the matter of encouraging their employees to enter degree classes, also, progress is being shown. One large railway company is encouraging the younger members of its staff to study railway economics by granting them facilities to proceed to the full degree examination. A great advantage of such understandings as this is that men and women who are employed during the day may work for their degree without detriment to their daily responsibilities.



From an Attractively Colored Drawing by a Child of Fourteen in the Cizek School at Vienna Illustrating the Point of Crowded Incident in the Article, "School Pictures." The Subject Is "Spring." Wind, Movement and a Boisterous Joy Are Beautifully Expressed. It Is an Excellent Example to Adult Artists of the Qualities a Child Wants in Pictures.

Teaching Children to Be Honest

Not long ago a young man of my acquaintance was observed using a towel bearing the name of a certain railway Pullman car. At my look of surprise he remarked with a careless shrug of his shoulders, "Oh, they've got lots of them." A day or so later another young man placed a linen napkin in his pocket after a hotel dinner. "For a souvenir," he remarked.

These were small items, it is true, but the lack of honor manifested in these minor incidents is identical with that of a certain public official who, when accused of misusing large sums of public money, replied indifferently, "They all do it, why shouldn't I?"

To what strange pass has youth come that it despises the old ideals of honesty, uprightness and integrity? In a land where public schools flourish at every crossroads, shall we stand meekly by and witness the corruption of all that we hold dear, simply because our boys and girls have not learned to be honest?

Parents Responsible

The public school is not altogether responsible. Training in ethics and the elevation of our young people to a higher plane of morality must begin at home. Parents must see to it that the fundamentals of honesty and moral courage are inculcated into the minds of their children at the very start. The early lessons of childhood are those that shape the character and mold the expanding thought. It is self-evident that parents cannot teach their children to be honest unless they themselves are so. It is useless to explain to a child why he must be truthful if the parent indulges in mild fibs or "white lies." How can we expect a child to regard the truth highly if we constantly admonish him with such statements as this: "Be careful of the boogerman, he will get you." He very soon learns that there is no "boogerman," and decides that that's only the stuff that grown folks like to tell.

If grown folks lie to the tax assessor, try to cheat the street-car company out of a nickel, or beat the grocery down a few pennies on everything they buy, how can they expect children to walk in the straight and narrow path of honesty? And you can't fool the children very long, either.

It is dishonest to ride on the street car without paying your fare. It is dishonest to take spoons, napkins, towels, etc., from public places. It is dishonest to use company or office stationery for private correspondence. It is dishonest to stop work as soon as your employer's back is turned. It is dishonest to do those hundred and one little underhanded things that people do every day, and we should teach our children so.

A Pernicious Doctrine

A schoolboy told me not long ago that "you have to use a little lying if you're going to get along in this world. You can't be strictly honest and get rich." This lad is not the only one to subscribe to such a pernicious doctrine. Let me say right here and now—all the authorities that may be quoted to the contrary notwithstanding—it isn't honesty that makes people poor.

Honesty implies candor, fairness, straightforwardness; sincerity is a genuine heartfelt desire to conform to the truth; honor is honesty plus high-mindedness and a nice sense of allegiance to the standards of one's profession or calling. Integrity signifies incorruptible uprightness, while probity means tried integrity. Give us, but one generation of absolute adherence to these qualities and judge if it does not spell the millennium.

Teach the children these basic rules of conduct from the time they are able to talk. If baby reaches for a costly vase or picture, say, "No, no, that is mama's vase." Then remove him, or the vase, to a position from which he cannot obtain it. When refusing the child such things be firm but not unkind. Let your decision be final. Do not change your mind a few moments later and give it to him to play with "if he will be careful."

When children are given playthings or toys, encourage them to be generous, but to understand that they are responsible for those toys and must take care of them. Moreover, they must leave the toys of other children absolutely alone unless given permission to play with them. To be honest means to use only that which belongs to you.

A Lesson Remembered

When I was a very small child, I once carried home an empty shoe-box that a storekeeper had thrown on a pile of rubbish to be burned. As soon as my mother discovered where I had got the box, she made me go with her to the storekeeper. Then, to my utter humiliation, she apologized to the storekeeper for my offense.

Honest With a Penny

If a child carries papers, runs errands, delivers milk, or is otherwise engaged in working for others, insist from the first on scrupulous exactness. A strict accounting for every penny entrusted in his care should be an inflexible rule. Lead the child to form the habit of keeping his own change entirely separate from that in his trust. Oftentimes carelessness in handling money is responsible for later intentional dishonesty.

If you say, "It's only a penny, it doesn't matter," you lay the foundations for lax habits. Whether it is a cent or 100 cents, if it is not his it is dishonest for him to use it. If money held in trust for another is lost, this also should be made good.

I know several small children who never carry money without "losing" some part of it. These children early learned that if money was reported as "lost," no further account of it need be given. It was convenient to lose it and the scolding exactness store was benefited thereby. Had these children been required to earn and pay back the first coin that was lost it is safe to say that the losses would be much less frequent.

An Old Faculty Quarrel

ON THE 13th of December in 1876 the order was signed that released from prison Fray Luis de Leon, though he did not resume his lectures till the last days of the year. The world knows how the learned Augustinian, a professor in the University of Salamanca, was unjustly detained in prison for years because the authorities feared that his views were too radical and that he was too keen after new things. The world knows the story of his return to the old university town, acclaimed by the students in a sort of triumphal procession, where the gray walls of the university buildings, gilded by the low winter sun, echoed that afternoon with cheering, and when voices died the trumpets took up the clamor, while the younger tutors and instructors whom he had trained, rustled their silk gowns and doffed their scarlet or orange caps to salute him with mingled reverence and triumph; the lecture-room was crowded almost past endurance, and when the master stepped up on the narrow platform and opened his book on the little desk, and the air was breathless with expectation, he commenced the regular lecture with the familiar phrase of old, as though these five years had never been; "Gentlemen, as I was saying yesterday—"

A Faculty Book

Not everyone knows, however, that all the unhappiness of those five years arose out of what we call a faculty row; a quarrel between two members, in a committee of the faculty.

There was a senior professor called Leon de Castro. We all have known that kind. He was not young, and his scholarship was not perhaps up to date at a moment when the Oriental languages and Hebrew in especial were gaining more than ever importance in the schools. He should have been decently retired, but the university had no provision for pensions. Perhaps with the idea of making a little money for his retirement—how many college professors have dreamed of the same thing!—he had published lately a large and costly book, a Commentary on Isaiah. The university had received this as academic communities are accustomed to receive faculty books: his personal friends were enthusiastic, some of his colleagues said nothing, some smiled and shrugged and regretted it audibly. The students took up everything, with less decorum and more heat.

Then came a day when Master Castro and Master Fray Luis de Leon found themselves appointed to serve on a committee about reprinting a commentary on the Old Testament. Six men were on the committee, two of them young Hebraists, close friends of Fray Luis, and the old dog of a Latinist liked his company ill. The remaining two passed away shortly afterward, and were forgotten. Fray Luis had won his professorship at the age of 33, which even nowadays would be a surprising success in a big university, and he and his set had already spoken perhaps too freely in private talk, though never apparently in academic lectures, about some of their new ideas. These indeed were

logical and philological; to rouse such indignation nowadays they would have to be political or sociological. The sittings were long wrangles: Castro was usually in the minority; he would bring piles of books and insist on reading out of them. They had reached the Books of Psalms. One day when he was alone in his exceptions and objections, he was asked to give his reasons, courteously enough: "As all approve and you condemn, do you speak first." He disapproved of the book because the writer was a Jew, and picked out places where he wanted another interpretation of the text. Those he preferred were, it must be confessed, rather fantastical legends and old wives' tales.

The Vanity of Authorship

Fray Luis was a meek man; he did not say, as he might, "Stuff and nonsense!" He replied soberly that the other interpretation might conceivably be true as well. "Not for all the scholars in the world," quoth Castro hotly, "won't I take the Jews' opinion?" Then the most distinguished scholar present was a little annoyed thereat, and the discussion seems to have shifted to a direct question of scholarship, so that though a mild man and a gentle beyond the ordinary, Fray Luis blazed up and attacked the "Commentary on Isaiah." "I'll have your book burned," said he. It was indeed very wrong to denounce this, the life-work of a colleague, however shabby his learning and dull his want of insight. College faculties are expected to treat their colleagues' work with more consideration. The old dog, who was angry and frightened, retaliated with another: "I'll have you burned," and therewith stomped out of the room, nor would he attend another till the professors had soothed and persuaded him. The dean, it may be added, who was in the chair, testified later in a sworn statement that he recalled the occasion perfectly, and that everyone was in such a rage that he devoted himself to keeping order and did not notice what was said.

Castro, however, laid an information before the proper authorities, and gathered up all manner of hearsay, and college jokes, and common-room gossip, and student chatter, and party scandals, and he rounded up to his support the Dominican friars, who were jealous of Augustinian learning in Salamanca, and the end was an accusation that kept an innocent man, one recognized by all for both good and great, in prison five years long, before he was dismissed.

The pity of it is that Fray Luis de Castro had not been frightened about his Commentary on Isaiah, the trouble would have ended where it began, in a committee of the faculty. But he had not only spent his life on the work, he had put his savings into the publication, and it was fear that was ruthless.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Writer's Praise of Paper

WHAT could be stranger to all doubtful intention than a sheet of paper lying before us, smooth and white, before we weave our hieroglyphics upon it? To think an unsound thought is bad enough; to put it on paper is worse; but it is Tertullian to lay the responsibility on the paper by saying that one had to write something. How much indifferent writing do we owe to this excuse of the tyranny of paper?

The best of writers have made this excuse. You know their plaint. They have sat for hours before the heartless sheet, biting their pens and driving their fingers through their hair, because they could not marshal their ideas in the accustomed array. There is a tale of Thackeray having taken a whole evening to write six lines—I think it was six; at any rate, the number was pitiful enough; and every writer could give you a variation on the same theme. They speak most feelingly of the unresponsive paper. They forget those halcyon moments when, contrariwise, the willing paper almost rose to the touch, and the sheets were covered, turned and thrown aside with a broad affluent gesture; when the paper sought to outdo the co-operation of Abt Vogler's organ:

"Ah, one and all, how they help, would depart now and now combine. Zealous to hasten the work, heighten their master his praise."

Indeed if all writers cry the tyranny of paper from the housetops, ought they not also to sing its kinder offices? Ought they not to tell of its aid when they had not the dimmest idea of what they were going to write, or when they had much to write about, but like anxious Basanians feared to make the wrong choice? It is as certain as the return of the swallows that, given a willing mood, a mind glowing in the frosty air of vivid impressions, a sheet of paper and a pencil are the finest of all aids to thinking.

Without paper Charing Cross Road would never have existed—I speak in the illogical, Alice-in-Wonderland sense of the booklover. Neither should we have had the British Museum or the bouquinistes of Paris. Madame de Sevigné would have been hard put to it for the pouring out of her innermost thought to her daughter. Lord Chesterfield's son would have been denied (or spared) those polished remonstrances. The possibilities are legion. You mention the papyrus of Africa and the bricks of Egypt, but do you relish the idea of reading "Dream Children" by the hundredweight or receiving your morning letters in sacks at the side door? The thought is bewildering. Imagine being driven to the method of Monsieur Branchut who, according

ing to Anatole France, wrote a commentary on Phédon all round the walls of Labanne's studio.

There is no escaping the fact: we owe a tremendous debt to the sheet of paper. How can we repay it? "Certainly not by writing," mutters the cynic. I disagree. Do you remember the night of your first vigil, O cavalier of the pen? How, "At the midnight in the silence of the sleep time, When you set your fancies free?"

Berries of the Scottish Hills

When summer is past, and the wind commences to blow through the highland glens, the berries of the hills carpet the ground, and their vivid colors brighten the deepening gloom. As far up as the limit of tree growth the rowan or mountain-ash droops, laden with its ruddy berries. When the first migration of fieldfares and redwings reach the Scottish highland in early October (they come south from Scandinavia, beyond the Arctic circle, where they nest) they feast upon these rowan berries and the glens resound with their chattering cries. But the rowan does not reach beyond two thousand feet above sea level, and above the limit of its growth the smaller berries of the hills hold sway.

The most common berry of the Scottish hills is perhaps the cranberry; properly it should be known as the cowberry. Its scientific name is *Vaccinium vitis-idaea*. The cowberry, then, is a bright red berry, bitter of taste, which hangs in a terminal cluster from a small though sturdy stem, with dark ever-green leaves. It ripens in August. The flowers of the cowberry are usually white, though a pink variety is not infrequently found.

The true cranberry (*oxycoccus*) is a very rare plant in Scotland, being found in peat bogs, and bearing pale berries. It is because of its rareness that the cowberry has usurped its name.

Another berry of the hills is the blueberry (blueberry), also known as the whortleberry. Unlike the cowberry its leaves are deciduous, although on sheltered hill-sides of the Outer Hebrides of South Uist where frost is rare the plants seem to retain their leaves throughout the winter. The berries are early in ripening, and as they are soft, and rather fragile, they last only a short time. The blueberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*) is found throughout the highlands, and upon the Cairngorm Mountains reaches a height of four thousand feet.

One of the most charming of mountain berries is the cloudberry. Its Latin name is *Rubus chamaemorus*, and it is known in the Highlands as the mountain aven or aven. It is a fragile plant, of the strawberry family, and withers quickly when pulled. The leaf is large, and the flower is large and white. The fruit, curiously enough, is red before it is fully ripe, and becomes pale yellow upon ripening. It has little taste, but good use is made from it.

A plant with long trailing stems and dark green and shiny ever-green leaves, is the bearberry (*arctostaphylos*). Its fruits are red, and very like those of the cowberry, though, if the plant itself be seen, its long, prostrate stems at once identify it. It is more primitive than the cowberry, and is found on the slopes of the high Scottish hills.

Perhaps the most Alpine of Scottish berries is the crowberry—*Empetrum nigrum*. This insignificant small black berry is found growing above the heather line. From the plant itself is drawn a curious and very distinctive aroma when the sun shines warmly upon the hillside. The berries, and shoots of the plants as well, are a favorite food of the ptarmigan.

A somewhat uncommon plant of the Scottish mountains is the great blueberry—*vacinium uliginosum*. It resembles the common blueberry, but is more of a mountain plant, with stronger stem and darker leaves. It does not often bear fruit on the Scottish hills.

The Alpine form of the juniper is found in Scotland up to close on thirty-five hundred feet above the sea. It is a small and sturdy bush, and bears berries of a bluish-black, with a "bloom" upon them.

When the first autumn snowfall covers the hills the berries of the hills are preserved beneath it. They remain in better condition, and serve as food for grouse and ptarmigan for a considerable part of the winter.

Seneca's Modernity

The scholarly vote now puts Seneca where he belongs. Mr. Livingstone declares: "It is almost impossible to persuade those who do not know it, that classical literature is in any sense modern; they think of it as something primitive and barbarous, and they will not believe that Euripides or Seneca have as much in common with the twentieth century as Scott or Thackeray."

conscience of a nation to the standards of an individual and the philosophy of freedom from fettered prejudices—all these phenomena are of a sort with which the subject of this sketch would have readily sympathized. Eucken was right when he penned these words: "In the period of the Enlightenment the writings of a Lucian and a Seneca, a Plutarch and a Marcus Aurelius, were in the hands of all cultivated persons. Since the rise of modern Humanism, however, this is no longer the case. But

do not the more vigorous development of the individual and the intensifying of life which we are experiencing to-day bring us nearer again to later antiquity?"

We have seen that in periods when new ideas are in the air, Seneca furnishes material for the promoter and for the interpreter of progress. We noted his influence as a forerunner or an ex post facto advocate of the Christian religion. Montaigne, in breaking up the artificialities of a worn-out chivalry in France, draws from

the Corduban as from a never-failing spring. Petrarch's return to the classics signalled itself by close adaptation to the style of Seneca. Chaucer's English leadership, Elizabethan pioneering, the experiments of Rousseau, and the various attempts to explain philosopher-kingdom during the last eight centuries—all these are indicative of a latent power which has never been sufficiently acknowledged.

Richard Mott Gummere, in "Seneca the Philosopher and His Modern Message,"



Street Near the Ponte Vecchio, Etching by Antonio Carbonati

The Etchings of Antonio Carbonati

AMONG the younger Italians now devoting themselves to the art of Etching, Antonio Carbonati is winning no small esteem by the merit of his work.

A Mantuan by birth—he was born in that noble old city in 1894—he chose an art career in direct opposition to the intentions of his family who had destined him for an accountant, and began his studies at the Academy of Fine Arts at Venice under the direction of Ettore Tito and Emanuele Brugnoli, and soon became a frequent exhibitor at the annual Roman exhibitions.

From Venice he went to Rome. But it was not among the great monuments of the past that he sought his subjects, but rather in the so-called "third Rome," the modern Rome as capital of Italy rather than the ancient Rome as mistress of the world, the scenes which he depicted being selected chiefly among the new quarters of the city or in such parts of the old as were undergoing reconstruction and renovation.

After working in Rome from 1915 to 1919 Carbonati proceeded to Paris, where he remained more than two years. That these years were important in his development and fruitful in results is proved by the series of etchings which he brought back to his native land.

Since then he has produced a set of six etchings of Florence, which have been issued by Messrs. Giorgio and Piero Allinari, in an edition limited to a hundred copies, each signed by the artist, one set, and the original plates, having been deposited in the Uffizi Gallery, Florence.

Carbonati's work possesses undeniably fine qualities, but one peculiarity of his method, which to some critics is mistaken and detracts from its beauty, is his habit of leaving his sky spaces untouched. This he declares he does with intent, the sky being impossible to represent; an opinion which would hardly be concurred in by those who recall the wonderful sky effects of the etchings of Rembrandt and other great masters. But, if his work seems at present to suffer by this theory, it possesses unquestionably fine qualities. Vittorio Ricci draws attention to his gift for accentuating and transfiguring actuality, his keen and subtle power of observation, his sure and pleasing ability in composition.

In short, the work already accomplished by Carbonati is not only in itself evidence of a considerable talent, but promises a higher achievement in the future, in this art of engraving upon metal, which Baudelaire described as at once so "subtle and superb, ingenious and profound," "gay and severe" as "to be able paradoxically to sum up in itself the most diverse gifts and to express the individual physiognomy of an artist."

Der Einfluss des Denkens

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

LORD CROMER, der so viel für Ägypten getan hat, dass er der "Begründer des modernen Ägypten" genannt wird, und der daher als gründlicher Kenner der mohammedanischen Denkart gelten kann, sagte einst: "Der ent-mohammedanisierte Mohammedaner steht, obwohl er sich dieses Mangels durchaus nicht bewusst ist, doch in einer Hinsicht auf tieferer Stufe, und das kann nicht durch einen Federzug beseitigt werden; denn der gesittete Europäer, wie wir ihn kennen, ist, auch wenn er kein strenggläubiger Christ ist, ihm selbst unbewusst in hohem Masse das Gebilde des Christentums. Er wäre nicht, was er ist, wenn er nicht neunzehn Jahrhunderte Christentum hinter sich hätte" (National Geographic Magazine, Oktober 1922, S. 410). Damit wollte Lord Cromer ohne Zweifel sagen, dass der Mohammedaner in Ägypten, obwohl er sich vom Islam abgewandt hat, doch dem Christen nicht ebenbürtig ist, eben weil er als Mohammedaner nicht auf neunzehnhundert Jahre Christentum zurückblicken kann wie der Europäer. Lord Cromers Worte bestätigen somit geradezu den inneren Kern richtigen Denkens; denn der neunzehnhundertjährige Einfluss des Christentums, von dem er spricht, ist gewiss nichts anderes als der Einfluss der christlichen Denkart auf die Gestaltung Europas und Amerikas.

Wir vergessen nur zu oft und zu leicht, was uns beständig, Jahr für Jahr, Nutzen und Segen bringt. Wäre es nicht ein Zeichen von Klugheit sowohl wie von Gerechtigkeit, wenn wir uns stets der Quelle unserer Segnungen bewusst blieben? Der Fortschritt aller Zeitalter ist auf eine wachsende Gotteserkenntnis zurückzuführen, auf ein einsichtsvoll auf Gott gerichtetes Denken. Es gibt Leute, die diese Tatsache in Zweifel ziehen möchten; aber das beweist nur, dass sie der Frage nicht auf den Grund gegangen sind. Wenn wir unter die Oberfläche der Dinge sehen, so erkennen wir gar bald, dass das christliche Denken im weitesten Sinne der ganzen Welt zum Segen gereicht hat. Es hat uns ununterbrochenen Fortschritt in der Richtung nach höheren und besseren Dingen gebracht, und dieser Fortschritt kommt in bemerkenswerter Weise sogar in materiellen Erfindungen und Entdeckungen zum Ausdruck. Das scheint zu beweisen, dass die christliche Denkart, die das besitzt, was die Bibel die Gabe

des Gesichts nennt, ganz natürlich zu Erfindungen und Entdeckungen führt. Es ist eine unbestreitbare Tatsache, dass alle Menschen auf der Welt heute den Segen dessen genießen, was die christliche Zivilisation ihnen gegeben hat. Das Dampfschiff, die Eisenbahn, der Fernsprecher, der Fernschreiber und viele andere nützliche Erfindungen sind, obwohl auch nichtchristliche Völker deren Vorteile genießen, doch die Gabe einer christlichen Zivilisation an die ganze Welt. Soviel bekannt ist, stammt keine Erfindung von einiger Bedeutung von den dreihundert Millionen Mohammedanern, obschon sie auf eine ältere Zivilisation als die europäische Anspruch erheben. Lord Cromers Bemerkungen waren somit nicht blosses Prahlwerk, sondern haben folgende grosse Tatsache hervor: Es ist endgültig bewiesen, dass der menschliche Fortschritt in geradem Verhältnis zu richtigem christlichen Denken steht.

Im Vorwort zum christlich-wissenschaftlichen Lehrbuch, "Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift," schreibt Mrs. Eddy (S. vii): "Die Zeit für Denker ist gekommen. Unabhängig von Glaubenslehren und altertümlichen Systemen pocht die Wahrheit an die Pforte der Menschheit." Diese Erklärung gibt uns den richtigen Gesichtspunkt für die Tätigkeit der Christlichen Wissenschaft, denn diese Wissenschaft führt stets zu richtigem Denken und fördert den Fortschritt auf jedem Gebiet wahren menschlichen Strebens und Trachtens. Die Christliche Wissenschaft gibt uns nicht nur hohe Ideale, sie zeigt uns auch, wie wir sie erreichen können. So wird das richtige Denken eines jeden Schülers der Christlichen Wissenschaft notwendigerweise ein wesentlicher Teil jenes Gedankens-Einflusses, der nach und nach die Herrschaft der Goldenen Regel auf der Welt herbeiführt und deren sicheren Stätte für die ganze Menschheit macht. Die Anwendung der Goldenen Regel: "Alles nun, was ihr wollt, dass euch die Leute tun sollen, das tut ihr ihnen auch," ist einfach die Tätigkeit des göttlichen Gemüts oder der göttlichen Liebe unter uns; und das Demotieren dieser Tätigkeit wird durch die Christliche Wissenschaft gefördert.

Wie jedermann weiss, sind Völker nur eine Anhäufung von Einzelwesen, und es ist klar, dass der Wert richtigen Denkens zuerst dem einzelnen Menschen zum Bewusstsein kommt.

Influence of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LORD CROMER, who did so much for Egypt that he became known as the "Maker of Modern Egypt," and who, therefore, was thoroughly acquainted with the full effect of Moslem thinking, once said: "The de-moslemized Moslem, although he is wholly unaware of the defect, is inferior in one respect wherein his inferiority cannot be removed by a stroke of the pen; for the civilized European, as we understand him, although he may not be an orthodox Christian, is, in spite of himself, to a great extent, the outcome of Christianity and would not be what he is had he not nineteen hundred years of Christianity behind him" (National Geographic Magazine, October, 1922, p. 410). What Lord Cromer evidently implied was that even though the Moslem in Egypt had given up his religion, become de-moslemized, he was still inferior to the Christian, because as a Moslem he had not had the benefit of the nineteen hundred years of Christianity which the European has had. Lord Cromer's remarks, therefore, were a direct testimonial to the intrinsic value of right thinking, for the nineteen hundred years of the influence of Christianity upon the civilization of Europe and America.

A too common tendency among us is to forget what it is that steadily, year by year, benefits us. Would it not be an act of wisdom, as well as of justice, to remember the source of our blessings? All the progress of the ages has come from some true understanding of God, or from thought intelligently centered upon God. There may be those who would want to dispute this fact, but that only proves that the question has been considered superficially. If we get beneath the surface of things, we shall readily see that Christian thought, in its broadest sense, has blessed the whole world. It has brought forth a steady progress toward higher and better things; and this progress has been reflected, to a remarkable degree, even in material inventions and discoveries. This seems to prove that Christian thought, having what the Bible calls vision, quite naturally leads to invention and discovery.

It is an indisputable fact that the people of the whole world are blessed today with the things a Christian civilization has given to them. The steamship, the railways, the telegraph, the telephone, and many other useful inventions, though used by other than

Christian peoples, are, nevertheless, the gift of a Christian civilization to the world. So far as is known, no invention of any moment has had its source among the three hundred million of Moslems, even though they lay claim to an older civilization than that of Europe. Lord Cromer's remarks were not, therefore, an empty boast, but a statement of a great fact, namely, that human progress has been definitely proved to be in direct ratio to right Christian thinking.

In the Preface to the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. vii): "The time for thinkers has come. Truth, independent of doctrines and time-honored systems, knocks at the portal of humanity." This statement gives us the right viewpoint of the activity of Christian Science, because this Science constantly induces right thinking, and promotes progress along every line of true human endeavor and aspiration. Christian Science not only gives us inspired ideals, but teaches us also how to attain them. Thus, the right thinking of every student of Christian Science is bound to become a vital part of that thought-influence which is steadily bringing the reign of the Golden Rule upon earth, thereby making the earth a better place in which to live, a safer place for all mankind. The application of the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them," is simply the activity of divine Mind or divine Love among us; and the demonstration of this activity is promoted by Christian Science.

As everybody knows, nations are but the aggregate of individuals; so it is plain that the appreciation of the value of right thinking begins with the individual, and makes its appeal to him. Anyone, therefore, who desires to think rightly, and thereby gain in true wisdom, strength, and right influence, can do so by sincerely studying Christian Science. One of the first essentials in this study is an intelligent denial of matter, for without denying reality to matter, even as Christ Jesus denied it step by step, it is impossible to understand God. "No intellectual proficiency," says Mrs. Eddy, "is requisite in the learner, but sound morals are most desirable" (Science and Health, Pref., p. x). Thus, no one is shut out from gaining a demonstrable understanding of Christian Science, which in its silent thought-force is lifting the whole world out of sin and disease.

was ihn anregt, sich darin zu üben. Jeder nun, der richtig zu denken und dadurch wahre Weisheit, Kraft und richtigen Einfluss zu gewinnen wünscht, kann dies erreichen, indem er ehrlich in der Christlichen Wissenschaft forscht. Bei diesem Forschen ist ein einsichtsvolles Verneinen der Materie besonders wichtig, denn wer die Wirklichkeit der Materie nicht verneint, wie Christus Jesus es Schritt für Schritt tat, kann unmöglich Gott verstehen. "Keine intellektuelle Vorgeschriffenheit ist bei dem Schüler erforderlich," schreibt Mrs. Eddy, "doch eine gesunde Moral ist höchst wünschenswert" (Wissenschaft und Gesundheit, Vorwort, S. x). So ist also niemand ausgeschlossen von der Möglichkeit, sich ein beweisbares Verständnis von der Christlichen Wissenschaft anzueignen, von jener Wissenschaft, deren stille Gedankenkraft die ganze Welt über Günde und Krankheit emporhebt.

In Lady Street

All day long the traffic goes In Lady Street by dairy rows, Of sloven houses, littered shops— Fried fish, old clothes and fortune-tellers— Tall trams on silver-shining rails, With grinding wheels and swaying tops, And lorries with their corded bales, And screeching cars. . . . But all day long A tune is singing in his head Of youth in Gloucester lanes. . . .

Of many-coloured merchandise Is in his shop. Brown fibbers there, And apples red with Gloucester air, And cauliflower keeps, and round Smooth marrows grown on Gloucester ground. . . . Fat cabbages and yellow plums, And gaudy brave chrysanthemums. . . . And times a prize of violets, Or daisy mushrooms satin-skinned, And times an unfamiliar wind Robbed of its woodland savour stirs Gay daffodils this grey man, sets Among his treasure. . . .

Of many-coloured merchandise He makes a shining paradise, As all day long chrysanthemums He sells, and red and yellow plums And cauliflowers. In that one spot Of Lady Street the sun is not Ashamed to shine and send a rare Shower of colour through the air: The grey man says the sun is sweet On Gloucester lanes in Lady Street. —John Drinkwater.

The Dunes in Winter

When winter lays its mantle of snow upon the country of the dunes the whitened crests loom in softened lines. The contours become spectral in their chaste robes. Along the frosty summits the intricacies of the naked trees and branches, in their winter sleep, are woven delicately against the moody skies, and the hills, far away, draped in their chill, raiment, stand in faint relief on the gray horizon. The black companies of the crows wing across the snow-laden heights in desultory flight.—Earl H. Reed.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily, except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$9.00; six months, \$4.50; three months, \$2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies 5 cents. (In Greater Boston, 3 cents.)

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

WILLIS J. ABBOT, Editor

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editor. If the return of manuscripts is desired they must be accompanied by a stamped and addressed envelope, but the Editor does not hold himself responsible for such communications.

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New York, 21 East 40th St.
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Seattle, 1454 4th Avenue Building.
London, 2 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W. C. 2

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston, Mass., U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL, THE HERALD OF CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, LE HERAULT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE, CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY. Printed in U.S.A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1922

EDITORIALS

GREAT nations and the statesmen who strive to govern them may wrangle over the questions of debts and disarmament, minority rights, and the sanctions of treaties, but after all to the individual the double problem of doing his job and of getting jobs done is what consumes the greater part of thought. The Christian Science Monitor yesterday afforded a striking illustration of the widespread extent of what we have come to call the labor

problem, which, when reduced to its lowest terms, is nothing more or less than the simple question of getting the world's work done, and paying properly those who do it.

There are many who hold that they have the solution of this problem, and each one is emphatically intolerant of any solution save that which he himself advocates. From South Australia comes the story that the forces of the employers there are antagonistic to the system of compulsory arbitration, which theorists in the United States have long pointed to as affording the ideal solution of the labor problem. Curiously enough, when it has been sought to apply this solution in the United States, labor unions with one accord have risen up in bitter antagonism to it. But in South Australia the Labor Party is fighting in defense of it, the labor unions are a unit practically in its support, and it is the employers who oppose it.

When political power in Kansas was shared by the two editors, Henry Allen and William Allen White, there was a vigorous and for a time, effective propaganda in defense of the Kansas Industrial Court as the solution of all labor perplexities. But at the last election the people rose up and smote the editorial combination, and apparently the Industrial Court is doomed to go down before the advance of more radical elements in state politics. It is unlikely that it will fall without a struggle in its defense, but it is a singular fact that, just as it was becoming widely accepted outside of Kansas as the best thing in sight, Kansas should itself have gone almost to the point of complete disavowal and repudiation of it.

In yesterday's Monitor there was further chronicled the fact of the arrival in the United States of Albert Thomas, the director of the International Labor Office at Geneva, Switzerland. Mr. Thomas' interview in this paper was of special interest as he sought to correct the impression that the Labor Bureau was but a section of the League of Nations. He declares emphatically that it has no such association. Apparently it is his impression that the bureau would have been weakened by being part of that League, yet it shares the weakness of the League in that the United States has no part in it. It would appear from Mr. Thomas' own statements, however, that the task of the Labor Bureau is in no degree lighter than that of the League. "Our work," he says, "is to raise the worker. There are many obstacles in the way, but the solution of the problem is complete international co-operation." An excellent solution. Precisely the solution that the League of Nations would apply to all international problems. But the time is not yet at hand when we can expect to see the prospect of its complete general application.

In England, Labor, newly installed as the recognized Opposition Party in the House of Commons, signals its position by turning the session of that normally dignified chamber into something reminiscent of the Austro-Hungarian Diet, in its most turbulent days. It may be doubted whether the problem of the unemployed, which is indeed in England a most vital and immediate one, concerns the members of the Labor Party much more than those of other parties. English society, as a whole, is quite awake to the gravity of this problem. The place which the doles for the unemployed hold in the annual budget would emphasize it on the British taxpayer, even if it did not make a stronger appeal, day by day, to his sense of humanity. It is questionable whether the form of agitation adopted by some of the professional champions of Labor in the Commons is the one which will best accomplish the correction or amelioration of so trying an evil.

At the conference of governors, at White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., Governor Hartness of Vermont, himself a large employer of labor, in condemning present-day labor conditions, declared: "It is necessary to devise a basis for an economical, sound compensation for Labor and Capital, which stimulates rather than reduces the spirit of enterprise." Doubtless no one more readily than the Governor would admit that it is easy to point out the need for such a program, but difficult to formulate and establish it. Yet the mere fact that it is under discussion gives promise that there will be progress made in the direction of the establishment of even-handed justice between Capital, Labor, and that oft-forgotten factor, the public. The processes necessary in its formulation undoubtedly can be worked out as a basis of common equality and admitted public necessity is generally recognized.

These are features of the labor problem, discussed in the news columns of one edition of the Monitor. It is the one great universal problem, whether the scene of the active discussion be South Australia, the great halls of the House of Commons, or the pleasant, if somewhat plutocratic, atmosphere of White Sulphur Springs. In the end there must be one solution, effected by one governing Mind. That end may not be near—probably is not near. But there should be the fullest measure of toleration for those who approach discussion of the topic in a spirit of earnestness and with the desire to attain an end universally to be desired, namely, industrial peace, and a more widespread production and distribution of the good things of life.

SINCE 1871, when the unification of Italy was completed by the abolition of the temporal power of the Pope and the occupation of Rome as the capital of the kingdom, the relations between the church and the state have remained strained. As a protest against the loss of the papal lands, the heads of the Roman Catholic church have made themselves self-constituted prisoners in the Vatican. When Pope Pius XI was elected it was known that he favored a step-by-step reconciliation, and since the breach he was the first Pope to revive the custom of appearing on a balcony outside his palace to "bless" the crowds. Personally, the new Pope is an ardent Italian nationalist, but in his official capacity he is bound not to deviate too much from the traditions of his predecessors.

The process of reconciliation has advanced several degrees since the formation of the Fascisti Government, which by its antagonism to the other revolutionary forces of the country appears to have gained the favor of the Roman Catholic church. In the recent contest between the Facta Government and the Fascisti the Italian bishops were, to be sure, enjoined by a circular note from the Papal Secretary of State to remain neutral. Certainly the Roman Catholic clergy did not oppose the black-shirted Fascisti during their "direct action" demonstrations, but when the Fascisti made their long-threatened march on Rome to seize the Government, many of their banners were "blessed" by priests, acting presumably on their own initiative.

During the bloodless revolution itself, which ended when the King nominated the Fascisti leader as head of the Government, there was no alarm expressed at the Vatican. On the contrary, a dispatch of the often clerically inspired *Agenzia Volta* affirmed, "the Pope did not hide from his intimates his satisfaction at seeing Italy organize and put into use her best energies."

From his side Benito Mussolini, the new Premier, though formerly a Socialist editor, has shown his readiness to meet the church halfway. While still only a party leader in the Chamber, he made an address urging an early settlement of the dispute with the Roman Catholic church and praising the moral value of the Holy See. These remarks were gratefully recalled at the Vatican after his elevation to executive power. No other party chief had ever expressed himself thus respectfully since 1871, or shown such a "profound comprehension of the (Roman) Catholic idea." Few utterances of the new Premier have ever been characterized anywhere as "profound."

One of the first acts of the new Government was to rescind the regulation against exhibiting religious emblems, such as crucifixes, in the public schools, an act that received wide attention. What was less widely noticed was the repeal of a law requiring bonds, both state and private, to be registered for taxation purposes. As the Roman Catholic churches have considerable portions of their funds invested in such bonds, this act was pleasing to the Vatican. On the other hand, none of the drastic reforms announced by the Fascisti leader appeared calculated to injure the interests of the Roman Catholic church. This sympathy between the church and the new Government received formal expression on Nov. 4, when a religious service was held in commemoration of the 1918 victory at which the Government was officially represented. The King, who is not a "believer," stood on the left side of the altar and Premier Mussolini at the right. This was the first time, since 1871, that the Roman Catholic church had received such implied recognition as the state church.

These friendly relations between the new régime and the old church are bearing fruit politically. In recent times the Popular or Roman Catholic Party, originally organized among the working classes to combat Socialism, had shown remarkable tendencies, despite warnings from clerical organs, such as the *Osservatore Romano*, to co-operate with the moderate Socialists on a program of social reform. In the Mussolini Cabinet there are five Deputies who are members of the Popular Party, and the Socialists have been abandoned.

An example of this new orientation of the Roman Catholic forces was shown in the recent municipal elections in Milan, where the "Constitutional" or "Reconstruction" bloc, with the aid of the Roman Catholics, polled 88,500 votes as against 65,000 divided among the radical factions. Last year the Roman Catholics, numbering about 10,000, abstained from voting and the radicals, united under the Communist Party banner, received 73,000 votes as against 70,000 for the conservatives. These events indicate that the Fascisti have all along been playing into the hands of the Vatican and that they have shown a willingness to sacrifice the established separation of state and church for a return of the temporal power of the Pope.

"One fact explains everything," writes the Rome correspondent of the *Journal de Genève*, "and that is that though the methods used by the Fascisti to gain their victory were revolutionary, their program, on the contrary, is ultra-conservative. Nothing more is needed to prove that this victory must have satisfied the desires and aspirations that are manifested beyond the gate of bronze."

WHATEVER significance one may see in the figures and tables used as exhibits to prove this contention or that contention in support of divergent theories as to what the people of the United States sought to impress by their votes at the recent general election, it is important to remember that the duties and responsibilities, not only of party leadership, but of administrative and executive leadership, remain where they were reposed by the same people

two years ago, with President Harding. It may be, as has been indicated, that he has seen in the election to Con-

gress of many senators and representatives avowedly opposed to some of his previously-announced policies a tendency toward liberalism, progressivism so-called, or the ascendancy of class or bloc consciousness, which will compel at least a partial reversal of portions of the administrative program. But it would be vain to suspect that policies conscientiously dictated would be abandoned even at the insistence of an opposition element more distinctly arrayed than that which has spoken.

One wonders, at times when there rises an insistent and somewhat impatient demand from the masses that some important forward or backward step be taken by the Government, if the inclination may not be to lose sight of the fundamental fact that in the United States, as in other constitutional democracies, the powers and functions of government are co-ordinated. The process of writing into the statutes laws purporting to represent the will of the majority, presupposes their approval and enforcement, not by the legislative body which may be supposed to reflect a close contact with the people, but by the co-ordinate branches of the government set up by the people, the executive and the judicial. The wisdom of the founders provided these safeguards, of which the legislative power, sometimes carelessly exercised, is neither more nor less final or irrevocable than the others. Until the structure which has been set up has been destroyed, the established methods must be observed.

In America, as elsewhere, much is heard now in support of the demand for mass or class domination. Of the dangers of such a realization not so much is said. The fundamental right of the people to rule is not denied, but it is as well in times like the present to remember that the voice raised in protest is often the loudest and most vehement. A hundred shouting marchers, no matter how good-natured they may be, make more noise than a thousand times as many people in their homes or at their work. Care must be taken that the voice of protest is not misunderstood and that the weight of what claims to be public opinion is not overestimated. The people realize this. They know that they have been many times saved, by the checks which have been provided, from the results of their own ill-considered verdicts.

But wise leadership performance must take account of such popular outbursts as that voiced in the recent elections. Such leadership does not presuppose political or partisan sagacity merely. The horizon must be broader than that which includes only the time of the next election. The need is for a statesmanship wise enough and unselfish enough to interpret the signs of the times, and courageous and forceful enough to protect the people who have spoken from the consequences of what they themselves may possibly some time regard as hasty action.

THAT good roads are of ever-increasing importance for the promotion of friendly relations between Canada

and the United States, while at the same time they increase tourist traffic, and hence add to the revenue of the country, is being realized more and more clearly by every province in the Dominion. Because of this, the Canadian Good Roads Association has asked the Dominion Government for a grant of \$20,000,000 to aid the provinces in the construction of highways, and purposes to hold a national conference early in 1923 to devise plans for fostering tourist traffic to Canada, and for encouraging Canadians to travel from coast to coast in their own country before wandering abroad. From this standpoint even the most skeptical person could hardly fail to be convinced of the advisability of improving the roads throughout Canada, both from a practical and from an ideal point of view.

The past year has seen a phenomenal increase in the number of tourists motoring from the United States, largely because of the improved road conditions throughout the provinces. One thousand miles of road in Canada are now paved, gravel and macadam being used as a foundation for further development. In British Columbia, for instance, the customs officials have estimated that about 70,000 automobiles have entered from the United States, as compared with about 25,000 last year. Within two years, it is anticipated that the last small portion of the road to the southern boundary will be completed, which will make a Pacific highway paved almost all the way from Vancouver to the Mexican border, a distance of about 1700 miles.

Although Ontario last year attracted some 500,000 tourists, it was discovered that many turned back to motor through the States, because the roads in the Province were not all paved. The ideal which is now rapidly being reached is that Toronto shall be linked with the paved highways of New York State via Niagara Falls, and that ultimately Toronto will be on a paved road, which will stretch from coast to coast.

Manitoba is trying to complete the Jefferson Highway, or the Lord Selkirk Highway, as it has been renamed in honor of Manitoba's early settlers. Winnipeg will then be connected with the United States by a paved highway, which it is expected will attract tourists, and will therefore add to Winnipeg's business activities.

The last link in the chain, which provides some 6000 miles of scenic road, will be forged when the Vermilion and Columbia stretch is formally opened next season. The new road extends from the Vermilion summit, near Banff, to the Columbia Valley and Windermere; from there it dips to the international boundary and on through to Spokane. The resorts in the Rocky Mountains will profit greatly, as it would be safe to foretell that many will endeavor to circle the continent by this route.

But the benefit in dollars and cents is by no means the only profit accruing from improved roads. A paved road, joining parts of Canada with parts of the United States, is a highway to friendship, along which citizens of each country will travel. The international boundary between Canada and the United States is the finest proof that it is already a realized ideal for two nations to live harmoniously with each other. With every mile of road, which entices tourists from the one country to enter the other, the peace cannot fail to be more firmly cemented.

Editorial Notes

WHEN Lord Emmott, in his recent presidential address to the Royal Statistical Society in London, declared that profit-sharing and co-partnership appeared to him to be the only practicable methods of meeting all the legitimate grievances of Labor, he showed a far more intimate knowledge of the true Labor situation than do many who propose remedies for industrial unrest. As a matter of fact, it is only natural that there should be much uneasiness felt by Labor as to the present allocation of surplus profits—though, by the way, this uneasiness is not by any means confined to Labor—for in the last few decades changes in manufacturing processes on the one hand and education on the other have completely altered the workingman's views in almost every quarter of the globe. Of course, profit-sharing on a purely cash basis would hardly of itself constitute a reasonable solution of the difficulties sought, for such a course would probably in the long run do much more harm than good. Instead, however, by a properly arranged system of co-partnership, associated with profit-sharing, the worker could commence to become a capitalist himself on a small scale, with a growing sense of responsibility and a real interest in his trade. Thus the workingman would be given the opportunity eventually to acquire the necessary knowledge and experience to fit him to take an active part in the control of industry himself.

IT WAS no petty arraignment which Mr. J. C. Sellers, managing editor of the *Farm and Live Stock Record*, of Jacksonville, Fla., voiced before a gathering of farmers recently concerning the lawlessness which has become so prevalent in the United States in connection with prohibition. "You cannot have better homes," he declared, "without good people, and people are not good unless they submit themselves to established law—of the State and of the Nation . . . law that is for the protection of the individual and of the masses." This argument he amplified as follows:

Without law there is license to do that which pleases the individual and the mob. When there is no law, or when there is law that is not obeyed, there is savagery, anarchy, ruin, destruction, for the individual as for the lawless nation.

Can it be too often repeated, and repeated with all possible emphasis, that the rigid enforcement of law is essential to the well-being of every nation? Anyone who deliberately breaks one law is helping to annul all law, and regardless of what may be thought individually concerning the prohibition law, the fact that such a law has been passed means that whoever violates it is putting a premium upon criminality.

SCARCELY correct would it be to say that the London conference of premiers was completely barren of results; for it called attention anew to the fact, and in no uncertain terms, either, that the final settlement of the great issues of the World War cannot be delimited by purely national boundaries. Moreover, it declared unmistakably to those with ears to hear that the great problem of reparations and national debts is one which affects the whole world almost equally. Thus it is but natural to find that the evidences are accumulating to show that America is slowly but surely developing a policy in accordance with the larger world-wide point of view which is pressing so insistently upon the consciousness of mankind. There is no doubt that America, by reason of its wealth and power, can wield a positively inestimable influence for good if it will face the issue of world expansion unflinchingly. The nations' finance and industry appear to be swinging toward chaos, and America can do much to avert such a catastrophe. That the Administration will measure up to the high ideal toward which the world is calling the Nation, is practically a foregone conclusion.

IF THE plan submitted by the Chancellor of New York University in his annual report, to establish a department or school of instruction and research in the whole field of international relations, is carried out, it should prove a valuable aid in maintaining friendly relations between the nations of the world and for the promotion of the cause of universal peace. This university has long taken an interest in the world's educational interchange movement, the American Scandinavian Foundation having originated out of the series of lectures given by its then chancellor, Dr. MacCracken, in various Scandinavian universities in 1908. Thereafter, the foundation found a natural expansion, until today it provides for an exchange of more than fifty students annually between America and the Scandinavian countries. Now that a real interest in an international movement has been aroused abroad, the time seems absolutely ripe for the type of school in question.

IN THE *Hôtel National*, the building of the League of Nations, in Geneva, is a room containing the nucleus of a collection of documents which in scope and historical significance is without an equal anywhere in the world. It is the first international library for research into every phase of government, and in it are to be found complete records in book and pamphlet form of what recognized students in economics, finance, and all subjects in political science have contributed to the problems of human progress. This library serves, in addition to the Secretariat and the commissions, the Assembly representatives from more than half a hundred countries, as well as the train of inquirers, scholars, and writers who are seeking illumination on old familiar problems from the revealing angle of international values. Thus the call of internationalism is sounding on every side.

COME to think of it, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter, we could do very well with a few more black shirts in our coal mining regions. Unfortunately, however, black shirts do not mean coal, and one of the cries of the miners is that they are only employed part time, as it is.